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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SIX O'CLOCK P. M.

The workshops open wide their doors
At six o'clock P. M.,
And workmen issue forth by scores,
At six o'clock P. M.
Of all the industries in array,
Of hours that go to make the day,
There's none so welcome so *they* say,
As six o'clock P. M.

How many children show delight
At six o'clock P. M.
How many homes are rendered bright
At six o'clock P. M.
How many little happy feet
Go out into the busy street,
With joyous bounds papa to meet,
At six o'clock P. M.

Thousands of tables draped in white,
At six o'clock P. M.
The gathered families unite,
At six o'clock P. M.
And as they eat the frugal fare,
They quite forget their toil and care,
And drop their heavy burdens there,
At six o'clock P. M.

Then blow, ye shrieking whistles, blow!
At six o'clock P. M.
And let the weary toilers go,
At six o'clock P. M.
Ring out, releasing bells, ring out!
And bid the welkin take the shout,
And echo it all round about,
"'Tis six o'clock P. M."

REUNION.

BY ALBERT PIKE.

Let us drink together, fellows, as we did in days of yore,
And still enjoy the golden hours that fortune has in store;
The absent friends remembered be, in all that's sung or said,
And love immortal consecrate the memory of the dead.

Fill every goblet to the brim! let every heart be filled,
With kindly recollections, and all bitter ones be stilled:—
Come round me, dear old fellows, and in chorus as we sing,
Life's autumn days shall be as glad as were its days of spring.

Drink, brothers, to the absent who are living, first of all,
While each familiar face and name we lovingly recall;
The generous and brave and good!—the kind and frank and true,
Who knew not how false words to speak, or what was base to do.

We see the faces of the dead; they hover in the air;
And looking on us lovingly, our mirth they seem to share;
O, dearly loved though ye have gone to other stars or spheres,
We still have for you thoughts of love and consecrated tears.

Pour libation rich with love upon the graves that hold
The ashes of the gallant hearts that long ago grew cold;
And swear that never party feuds or civil war shall break
Our bonds of love, and enemies of friends and comrades make.

The dead are with us always, friends; let us their teachings heed!
Forgive thy brother, if he err:—he, eloquently plead;
"Let by-gones be by-gones!" they say;—"let the old love revive!
And on the altars of your hearts keep friendship's fire alive!

It is better far to love than hate, for nations as for men;
Let us hope the good old rumor soon will bless the land again;
But if the politicians should wrangle, scold and fight,
Their quarrels shall not break the ties that we re-knit to-night.

Our autumn days of life have come, the frosts begin to fall,
Beyond the dark deep river, hark! we hear old comrades call,
To the dead and living whom each loves, let each his goblet fill;
And the memory of the dead shall make the living dearer still.

A Lover of Rattlesnakes.

There is in La Crasse Wisconsin, a certain John McKee, who has a singular fondness for rattlesnakes. He has made, says the Republican of that place, "a perfectly tight, square den, about five feet each way, and as many high, open at the top and therein are eleven rattlesnakes, from eighteen inches to three feet and a half in length—a sight to behold! Writhing, twisting, turning and folding upon, over and under each other; or, with heads erect, with keen eyes glistening, and wicked-looking serpent tongues protruding from their ugly mouths with lightening-like swiftness, there they are, a moving, twining, hideous-looking mass of serpents! It is a terrible sight. And then to see Mr. McKee coolly and deliberately enter among them, and take them each in his hand, call it by name, open its mouth, and while he is giving you its history, to see the reptile lay its head upon his cheek, and run its devilish tongue at you, while its eyes seem to emit sparks of fire—ugh! it's too horrible! And all the while the others at his feet are keeping up a continual buzzing, rattling, humming, which fills the air with low murmurs, and causes a certain creeping of the flesh and shuddering at the heart, which is not at all pleasant. Mr. McKee caught them on the bluffs near the city, from a nest of over one hundred in number, and is training them for exhibition.

[From the St. Louis Home Journal.]

A WIFE'S MISTAKE.

Bertram Chester entered his cosy parlor one day, a winning smile lingering around the corners of his moustached mouth, a glorious love-light beaming from his "deeply, darkly, beautifully blue" eyes; but when his gaze rested upon the troubled, if not angry, face of his wife, he paused, and his smile vanished, while a shade of unneasiness flitted over his manly face. He was one of those grand, noble and generous men we so often read about but seldom see. He approached her, printed a loving kiss upon her lips, seated himself upon the divan beside her, and said:

"Stella, why is your usually cheerful face wearing a shadow to-day?"

She did not reply immediately, but tapped the carpet with her foot.

"Why do you not tell me, why you are sad! You know that I live only in the light of your smile, and it grieves me deeply to see you unhappy. If aught has occured to annoy you, tell me at once. I have a right to know."

"Well, since you are so anxious, I will tell you. I was down to call on Mrs. Mosby this morning, and she has had her house all refurnished with the most costly furniture in the city; and she has a new silver tea-set, too. We are just as able to have new furniture as they are, and I am going to have it. I can't make a party until we do, and I believe in enjoying life while we do live. You are spoken of as a prosperous man, and where's the use of prospering if we must be always practicing economy? Our carpets really begin to look soiled, and that horrid old piano is a year behind the times."

The shade deepened on his face as he listened, and his voice was low and tremulous as he replied.

"Stella, you are beginning to look upon the wrong side of Life's picture. What are you living for? to win the adulation of the gay world, or to contribute to my happiness? Had you visited a home where in sorrow and rags, want was eating up the life blood of the inmates, you would have come home thanking God that your home was as pleasant as it is. The carpets would then have looked bright and beautiful, and you would have been contented and happy. I am a prosperous man, and if I continue to prosper, will one day be rich; but how long would I prosper if you did not assist me to husband the means we have. In other words, if I save two thousand dollars a year, and you throw away three thousand by useless extravagance, how long could I meet the demands of my creditors? We have lived as our means would allow, and haven't tried to imitate those who are wea thier than ourselves, and we have been very happy. If you permit the giant discontent to gain possession of you, you can bid farewell to happiness. Times are hard now, and I can not afford to refurnish our house; but if we live economically a year or two, I can then afford new furniture. I don't like to see misfortune visit our friends, but if Louis Mosby does not retrench in his style of living, he will be a bankrupt in less than six months. His residence is mortgaged for half its value, and if his debts were all paid, he would not be worth two thousand dollars."

"Well I don't care; our property is not mortgaged, and I am going to have things like other folks. You are very clever to read me a homily on discontent, but I would like to know how much you throw away at champagne parties and card playing? You have your enjoyment, and I am going to have mine!" she replied haughtily.

"Stella, desist! will you not listen to reason? You know I do not attend champagne and euchre parties. You never spoke so to me before in your life. Surely, you will not destroy our domestic bliss in this vain and foolish manner, simply to make a parade in the fashionable world. If you carry your plans into execution, may God help us! for I positively swear I can't spare the money out of my business. Can you not forego this desire to live beyond our means?" he pleaded.

"I know we can afford it, and I won't be happy until I get things fixed up as I want them. If you don't attend champagne parties, you spend just as much on cigars, wine, etc.," she replied spiritedly.

"I have never tasted wine since we were married. I love the taste of it; therefore I have the moral courage to resist the temptation. Did I allow myself to indulge in dram-drinking, I would soon become a confirmed drunkard. Therefore beware, dear wife, lest you cause me to seek forgetfulness in the poisoned bowl," he replied, sorrowfully.

"You are only trying to frighten me into obedience. I am not afraid of your becoming a drundard, and now, Berta do be sensible. I have set my heart on having new furniture, and I can't be happy until I get it," she replied firmly.

"Stella, can't you believe me when I say I can't afford it?"

"O, hush! I'm tired to death of hearing your doleful complaints. Your face is as long as my arm. I tell you we can and will have it!" she said, as she rose and left the room in anything but a lady-like manner.

Bertram bowed his head, and a moan escaped his lips. "She is blind! Can she never realize what this vain determination will bring upon us? If she carries her plans into execution, happiness will vanish from our fireside, and ruin, financial and perhaps moral, will be the result."

Time passed on, and one day Bertram was called away to attend to some urgent business. Stella had said nothing more concerning the new furniture since their discussion of the matter, and he fondly hoped she had abandoned the idea. He was gone three weeks, and when he returned home new and costly furniture throughout the whole house greeted his vision. It was a death-blow to his hopes, and he sank into a chair moaning.

"Stella, you have ruined me! Without this extra expense, I could have met the demands of my creditors; but now all will sooner or later be swallowed up in the gulf of financial ruin. I know exactly how my accounts stand, and know what this extravagance will cost."

He sat staring listlessly out of the window, a sort of apathy having fallen over him.

"Berta dear, you are borrowing trouble. You are looking at the dark side now; but come into the drawing-room, and I will play your favorite songs on our new piano, and the charming music will cause your fears to vanish. Come," she said, taking his hand.

"The dark side!" he said gloomily. "Yes, Stella, for there is no bright side for me to contemplate now, and you will soon feel the cost of this vain extravagance eating into your soul."

He arose and hurried from the house. He returned at nightfall careworn and haggard. A month later his worst fears were realized. Everything went to satisfy the demands of his creditors; for when it became known that he was so deeply insolvent, no one would aid him. He rushed wildly into the street, where he met a friend (?) who took his arm, saying, "Come, Chester, don't despair. Why you are as white as a ghost! Come into a restaurant with me and we will talk the matter over."

Almost ere he was aware of it, Bertram was seated in a gay saloon, raising the fatal cup to his lips. Two hours later he entered his late happy home in a beastly state of intoxication. His wife was seated at the piano, and she glanced up at him as he staggered into the room with blood-shot eyes, his usually neat toilet sadly disarranged, his beautiful auburn hair disheveled, and his hat resting upon one side of his head.

"My God! Bertram, my husband, is this really you?" she cried piteously.

"Don't bother—I'm deuced sleepy," he replied, and immediately threw himself upon the floor and sank into a drunken sleep. Stella sank upon her knees behind him, her white face stricken with horror as the terrible truth burst upon her. "O! my God! why did he drink that fatal poison? My poor husband, my dear, noble husband! has financial ruin overtaken him, and am I the cause of it? O I would give half my life to undo this terrible work. At what a fearful cost I have gratified a cursed desire to shine in the first circles. What an awful change the poisoned bowl has made in him. O, Berta! Berta!" She wept and wrung her hands frantically, but tears availed her naught. There he lay, her once proud and happy husband, a victim of the demon Intemperance. She placed a pillow beneath his head and bathed his parched face, and smoothed his disheveled hair back from his white forehead. He had never seemed so dear to her before, when she saw him in the bloom of manhood, drifting on toward ruin, and she caressed and kissed him passionately.

"Oh! my dear, wronged husband! would that I had died ere I brought this calamity upon you. O, God! save him from the curse of intemperance, the fiend that eats up the soul." Four long and weary hours she sat beside him, trying to stifle the cries of anguish and remorse that surged up from her bleeding heart. At length Bertram awoke and gazed up into the white face. His eyes usually so beautifully blue, wore a dull, stupid light, and when the memory of the events of the day dawned upon his mind he said: "Stella, my wife, look at me! What was I a month ago, and what am I to-day? I will not reproach you, only you must reap as you have sown."

He arose and hurried from the house. She tried to call him back but sobs of anguish checked her utterance and she fainted away. Quarter of an hour later a servant came in to light the gas, and found her lying on the floor, cold and white. Restoratives were applied and she soon revived. * * *

Three months passed away. In a miserable quarter of the city, in a cold, dismal room, in which no ray of cheer or comfort shone, Stella Chester hovers over the dying embers of the fire, watching, waiting, listening for the return of her husband. In the dreary weeks that had passed since the financial crisis came upon them, she had managed to keep soul and body together by sewing. In all those weeks Bertram had scarcely drawn a sober breath. The maelstrom of temptation seemed to be hurrying him on to ruin. Having become entangled in Satan's snare, he had not the moral strength to break away from the enthralling chains. At length the clock in a mighboring steeple struck the hour of midnight, and as the last sound died away she detected the sound of his approaching footsteps. He opened the door and entered and sat down before the dying embers of the fire, and tried to warm his numb hands. He was not drunk, as he had been unable to procure liquor, and Stella moved her stool close up to him and laid her head upon his knee and wept. He looked at her sorrowfully a few moments, then said: "Stella, I am not drunk; why do you weep?" He smothed her hair kindly; the first caress he had bestowed upon her for three months.

"O! Berta, my poor, dear husband! it seems so good to see you sober. I can not keep from crying. But how long will this last? O, if you would only stop drinking, we could yet be happy."

"*Happy!* Stella? think what you are saying. Is it possible *you* could be happy without a fine house and costly furniture?"

"O, please do not bring up the memory of my folly. It was the one great mistake of my life. I have been made to feel and see wherein true happiness consists; not in the vain pomp of worldly possessions, or the parade of costly furniture, but in the possession of a cheerful, contented disposition, and a faithful, loving heart. I have had a terrible lesson—one I will not forget while life lasts. If you would turn from that viper that is coiling its fatal folds around you, we could soon, by industry and economy, earn a little home, and just think how happy we could be. I have tested the friendship and charity of the fashionable world—I have weighed it in the balance and found it wanting. I see the path of duty as I never saw it before, and it looks cheerful and inviting. Can you, will you turn from the poisoned bowl ere it is too late?" she pleaded.

"With God's help I will! The cursed demon has not gained complete power over me—has not fastened me inextricably in its loathsome embrace—and I will turn from it as I would from a viper. My darling wife, methinks I already see a pretty white cottage nestled away among the green trees and climbing roses, in some quiet little village. Hurrah!" he shouted, swinging his hat in air.

"There is hope for the fallen," said Stella, as he drew her head upon his bosom and kissed her fondly.

"Berta, this is the happiest day of my life, and hereafter you will ever find me a faithful, loving wife, whose chief aim will be to make you happy. I will live for God and you."

"And you will never again see me under the influence of alcoholic stimulus, as I have found that it only drowns the voice of conscience to lure one on to the deepest, darkest pit of hell—it charms to destroy. To-morrow we will leave this city—cheerfully leave it, with its ruinous temptations—and go to a new home. Cheer up little wife, there is yet happiness in store for us. The darkest hours are all past, and we will ascend the hill of Life with our lesson written upon the tablets of our hearts, to keep us, ever in the path of rectitude.

"He that conquereth self is greater than he who conquereth an empire,'" said Stella.

"Ha! ha! you want so make a hero of me already," he replied.

"You have always been a true and noble hero! I think—I know, I was to blame for the misstep you have made, and may God forgive me."

"Amen!" replied Bertram.

And did he keep his pledge?

In a beautiful little village in Vermont, a village surrounded by green fields and charming groves, Bertram Chester and his wife are living in an easy, home-like cottage. Honey-suckles and roses mingle their perfumes as they cling to the pillars of the porch

The cottage, with the ground appertaining is the home they have earned, and now they are enjoying the fruit of their labor.

Saturday evening Stella sat on the cosy porch waiting the coming of him who was all in all to her. At length she espies his noble form as he buoyantly approaches his cottage home. She threw on her hat and ran over the grassy lawn to meet him.

"My dear little wife, there is nothing beneath the blue dome of heaven that makes a man so cheerful and happy after a day's wearisome labor, as to gaze upon the happy, smiling face of his wife. It causes one to forget the petty annoyances of life and bask in the sunshine of domestic bliss. The wealthy whose only desire is to create admiration and envy, do not know the meaning of the word happy. Why, there is ecstasy here in the very air! Every rustling of the leaves, every twittering of the birds, is music to me now. I wouldn't exchange places with a monarch and assume all his cares and responsibilities," said Retram joyously.

"You are a monarch, of which no nobler earth can boast, and you reign throughout my heart. But come! supper is waiting," said his wife.

They entered the cheerful sitting room, where a tempting repast was spread. The furniture was cheap, but neat and pretty, and Bertram gazed around the room, his old happy smile wreathing his mouth, and the love-light illuminating his handsome blue eyes. He declared that food never tasted so delicious or palatable before, and Stella smilingly replied: "The fruit of labor is always sweeter than the bread of idleness, and happy hearts make happy homes."

DOUGLAS AS A DUELIST.

An Interesting Account of an Old Political Quarrel.

[Washington Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

"Did you ever hear of Tom Hawkins?" said a man of politics to me yesterday. "Tom Hawkins is the greatest duelist in Kentucky. He is now Governor Stevenson's tobacco inspector at Louisville—a handsome man with a black mustache and large, glaring black eyes, which seldom or never wink, but look out like a tigers, with silent ferocity. He is, perhaps, fifty years of age now, but still one of the best shots in Kentucky, and he has fixed up more quarrels, and been a second on more fields, than any man alive. Personally he is a gentle, truthful, faithful fellow, but he is deadly when he has made up his mind to eat somebody. Tom is one of the best of his class, the finished duelist of the South, always nice upon points of honor and prompt to advise any body to fight whom he thinks has been injured.

"People who know him, send for Tom in case of a duel, just as you send for a physician and the preacher when you are sick. He was wounded at Buena Vista, and he was with Henderson, Crittenden, Lopez, and the rest when they invaded Cuba. During the war he was on Breckinridge's staff, and the affairs of private blood in which he has been engaged are innumerable. For instance, he was Ben Johnson's second when he killed Tom White. Did you ever hear of that?"

"No!" "Oh! Tom Hawkins had to leave the State for some years after that duel. Old man White was there when Ben shot his son, and he went on awfully. The papers raised a howling row about *that* duel. Tom White and Ben Johnson had a fuss over cards, both pretty full, and a challenge passed. The women and families on both sides took a big interest in it, and Ben's mother moulded the balls with her own hands. She was all up and alive about it. I reckon she'd shot Ben herself if he hadn't gone to the field. Ben was all crippled up with the rheumatism, and they had to set him up and hand him his gun. They fought with shot guns loaded with ball. There was old man White, haggling in the field about points of honor, the terms of apology, *etcetreree, etceteri*, when 'pop' went the guns, and his son laid dead at the old man's feet, with a hole right through his forehead. They say it was dreadful to hear him go on. I don't know what became of Ben Johnson.

"Oh! bless your soul! Tom Hawkins scared John Pope most dead once. They were at old General Wool's table, when Pope impugned the courage of General ——, and Tom Hawkins just glanced at him and opened out. John Pope had to take water.

"Tom was Breckinridge's second when the challenge passed between John and Cutting. There Tom showed the generalship of Alexander the Great. Cutting's second was old President Monroe's son, of the regular army, and Tom turned him inside out. He put him on the defensive, thundered at him, and got John Breckinridge off with all the honors.

"Tom Hawkins is a terrible fellow. If he looks at you with his wide open eyes, full of ferocicy, you are half gone up already. When they tried Henderson in New Orleans and Judah Benjamin was employed by the Spanish Government to assist in the prosecution, Tom, whose trial was to follow, saw what a terrible tongue Benjamin had, and he followed him out of the Court room said:

"Look here, Mr. Jew, I want to tell you something. If, when my trial comes off, you say one word against my character, I'll kill you in your tracks.'

Benjamin saw those big eyes ready to jump out of Tom's head, and he said:

"Mr. Hawkins, I shall not want to have any difficulty with you, sir.'

"They did not convict Henderson, and Tom never came to trial.

"I reckon you never heard of Tom Henderson's connection with the Fitch and Stephen A. Douglas trial, did you? That has never been published, to my knowledge; but it was a remarkable episode in the preface to the rebellion. You see, it was coming on toward the political convention of 1860, and Douglass had all the strength, so that it was hard on to a certainty that he would be nominated, and crowd out the Buchanan party. I got sure information of the nightly caucuses of Slidell, Jesse D. Bright, Howell Cobb, Benjamin, and that faction in Washington—for they met at Cobb's house chiefly—and one day it came to me straight as a wire that they had determined to force Douglas into a fight, and that it had been proposed that Slidell should insult Douglass in the drinking saloon of the Senate, and if he resented it, shoot him down. I wrote to Douglas at once, but knowing his habits so well, of leaving letters unopened for days and weeks together, I sent the letter to a friend, and commanded him to make Douglas open it and peruse it, that he might be prepared. And in this letter I said: 'If you are pushed to the wall, telegraph for Tom Hawkins, of Louisville.'

"Well, I came on from the South soon after that, and went up with George Pugh to see Douglas. There we found nobody to pay much attention to us. Douglas seemed absorbed with something else, and looking out of his library, across the hall, I saw Roger A. Prior and Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, step into another room. I asked no questions, but came away, and soon afterward started for New York. When I got to the Relay House there was about three minutes' delay, as the Western train had just come in, and I saw get out of it and step toward the Washington train—who but Tom Hawkins?

"Tom," I cried, "what are you doing here?"

"What are you doing away from Washington?" said Tom.

"Going to New York."

"New York, what? Do you get me here and then run off to New York? Douglas has sent for me. The fight's on!"

"I'll get off my baggage at Baltimore," said I 'and return to Washington to-night."

"And with that the trains steamed contrary ways.

"I found out the matter at Washington that same evening. The conspirators had arranged to force an insult upon Douglas, and then, if he challenged, he would lose the vote of the North. If he refused nobody in the South would touch him. The creature of the conspirators to insult Douglas was G. N. Fitch, of Indiana—still alive, I believe—and he had done it, in executive session, the day before I reached the city. Douglas had demanded a retraction or a fight, and Tom Hawkins had been sent for.

"I found the Douglas household all warm for the duel. Mrs. Douglas and the Cuttses and everybody were bound to see Stephen out. His wife said he might lose the Presidency or any thing before he should be beaten by Jesse Bright and old Buck's myrmidons. The *billetdoux* had been passing all day between the Buchanan headquarters, in the Vice President's room of the Capitol, and one of the committee rooms where the Douglas men sat in council. The messenger for Douglas was Roger A. Pryor, and for Fitch, Judah P. Benjamin.

"The Fitch gang were Slidell, who was the arch conspirator and blood-thirsty as a bat; Bright, who was jealous of Douglas, and despised him; Cobb, &c. When Judah P. Benjamin, the second day, came into the committee room with another letter, and, among Richardson, of Illinois, Pugh, Pryor, Brown, and the rest, saw Tom Hawkins glancing at him, they say he shrank back and turned pale. Then he put out his hand in a syncoyhantish way and said:

"Why, Mr. Hawkins, I'm very glad to see you."

"We all met that night, and Tom went, in place of Pryor, to arrange the particulars, and force a fight or a peace. We knew by his look that the thing was serious. They knew that it was coming to be blood, by Tom's big eyes. And they wrote a retraction. He had it in ten minutes.

"We arranged to try Douglas' courage by telling him that the duel was to come off next morning. Tom, who was a simple-hearted fellow, raised objection to this, and refused to have anything to do with it. We entered Douglas' library, and there he stood, with as pleasant a smile as ever I saw, waiting to hear the result.

"'Mr. Douglas,' said I, 'how do you feel?'

"'Very well. What is the news?'

"'You are to go to the field to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock, and fight with shot-guns.'

"We all looked at him pierceingly, to see how he stood it.

"'Very well,' he said. 'Make all the arrangements.'

"We watched him again, and he was as quiet as I ever saw him, almost cheerful. Tom Hawkins could stand it no more. He said:

"'Mr. Douglas, they have retracted?'

"Douglas drew a sigh, whether of relief or regret, I do not know. He was a splendid shot with a fowling-piece, and he would have fought his weight in wild-cats rather than be crowded out of the path of his ambition. He was the greatest leader any party ever had, to my mind. Do you want to be introduced to Tom Hawkins."

"No," said I, without thinking about it, "if it isn't offensive, I prefer not to know Tom Hawkins!"

—A plasterer and his boy being employed to whitewash a house by the day, were so tedious that the owner asked the lad, in his master's absence, when he thought they would be done. The boy bluntly replied, that "his master was out looking for another job, and that if he found one, they would make an end that week."

—A young somnambulist, the son of Dr. Naghel, of New Albany, Indiana eight years old, lately performed the feat of getting up in his sleep and walking out of a second story window and falling twenty feet on a brick pavement. The fall knocked out some of his front teeth and thoroughly wakened him up. He afterwards went to the front door and rang for admission.

AVRIETIES.

—Most of the shadows that cross our path through life, are caused by our standing in our own light.

—A student of medicine out in Michigan having courted a girl a year, and got the mitten, has turned around and sued the father for the "visits" he paid her.

—An Indianapolis man, missing a quantity of his corned beef, found his neighbor's watch at the bottom of one of the barrels. He revenged himself by putting it up at raffle in aid of a church to which the robber belonged.

—A paper at Saginaw, Michigan, creates an excitement by making the announcement that next week it will describe the manner in which bank clerks spend their leisure hours. The bank clerks want that editor to move away from there.

—The ear is queer. Sometimes it hears the faintest murmurs of the zephyr; again it is oblivious to thunder-like noises. A young lady hears an invitation to the opera, even if given only in whispers, but don't hear the loud call of her mother to go sweep the sitting room.

—The driver of a stage from Yosemite to Stockton, California, who has long enjoyed the occupation of driving as well when drunk as when sober, lately upset a stage full of passengers and all rolled down together. Nearly all the passengers were more or less injured, but it is singular that no lives were lost and no bones were broken. The driver attributes their good luck to the fact that he was pretty drunk and let 'em down easy.

—The laws of Indiana, backed up by a decision of the Supreme Court, place all who participate in the species of gambling usually carried on at church and charity fairs on the same footing as lottery gamblers. They are all liable to heavy penalties, fines and imprisonment.

—A Delaware farmer curbed the friskiness of his oxen's tails by tying a brick to each. He considered the plan a failure when one of the brutes swung the brick at a maddening fly and brained the farmer's oldest boy.

—A Southwestern paper thus epitomizes lynch law; "Four Kentuckians, in jail for murdering a neighbor, had a surprise party from a hundred or two citizens, the other night. They hadn't any last words ready, and wouldn't have had time to say them if they had. All leave families."

—Some boys at Chicago dropped an anvil weighing 200 pounds out of a two story window on the head of an African who was passing, when he had them arrested. He said he was willing to let the boys have their fun, but when they jammed a "gemman's" hat down over his eyes, and spoilt it in that way, the law must take its course.

—The funeral of Mark Lemon was solemnized in the churchyard of Ifield parish, in which he resided. Every house was closed and the village churchyard was lined with spectators, who showed the utmost reverence, and stood respectfully apart from the mourners, The coffin plate bore simply the name of "Mark Lemon, editor of Punch," with the date.

—After having bragged so loudly of its magnificent new hearse, Nashville, Tenn., complains that it was never more healthful than now; that there are no epidemics, and scarcely any sickness worthy of note, prevailing in any part of the city or the surrounding country. Consequently, the large investment in the hearse is nearly a dead loss.

—Canada has produced a kitten which is a hydra and almost a centipede in one. We are told that it had five heads and twenty legs, "all perfect." The Hamilton (Ont.) Times tell the rest of the story thus: "The whole of the monstrosity was alive yesterday, and showed no sign of dissolution; but to-day three of the heads and twelve of the legs became defunct. The other two heads and eight of the legs are yet alive."

—One of the most singular dual deaths of which we have ever heard occurred lately at St. Louis. The deceased parties are Julia Steinberg and A. M. Steinberg, and for a long time had resided at No. 1012 South Thirteenth street. Each was aged 22 years, and the marriage took place but a short time ago. About a week since they became sick, and died on the same day.

—Nicholas Thompson, of Lafayette, Indiana, asked his fellow-workmen to hang him the other day. Of course they indignantly refused; whereupon he proceeded to climb a tree, where he attached one end of a leather strap to a limb and the other to his neck, and jumped off. The strap broke and his head came in contact with a boulder, and he died almost instantly.

Secret Societies—An Opposition Move.

Some very curious proceedings have been lately had in this city by an organization which styles itself the National Christian Anti-Secret Society Convention. The leaders in it appear to be clergymen. It was stated that over 850,000 pages of anti-Masonic literature had been distributed from one office alone. A Mr. Philo Carpenter had also distributed 500,000 pages. A resolution was adopted "suggesting political organization, and declaring that the interests of our Republican institutions demand opposition to secret societies." This does not refer to political secret societies alone, but it embraces Masons, Odd-fellows, Red Men, Sons and Daughters of Temperance, and other moral and charitable organizations which have performed a prodigious amount of good in the world. Those who are in this crusade hope to revive the old anti-Masonic feeling which political demagogues exerted in some States with great effect a third of a century ago. We have no doubt that these newfangled political anti-Masons, who see so much danger in that venerable and respectable organization, have been themselves Know-Nothings, and have acted with various other political societies of the most exceptional character. In view of the alarming encroachments upon popular liberty which are constantly being made at Washington by the partisans of tyranny and corruption, it is amusing to be informed that nothing but the destruction of Masonry and Odd Fellowship can save the country.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday June 18, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

There never was a party in this or any other country that had greater reason to be proud of its record than that of the Democracy. Through the long years during which it held sway and controlled the affairs of government, it never lost the confidence of the people. So far as its financial administration was concerned, it has always been characterized by economy and a just regard for the rights and interests of the people. In proportion to the population, the extent of territory, and the amount of labor performed, it may be questioned whether any government in the world was ever more economically carried on than that of the United States until the time Mr. LINCOLN became President. The Democracy were beaten on questions connected with the negro and slavery. These questions dominated over all financial issues. It is unnecessary here to inquire whether the popular judgment in this was right or wrong; we are dealing with the simple fact, and now that these questions are settled, we can confidently call the attention of the country once more to the history of the Democratic party on all points touching the national treasury, and a comparison of it with the expenditures and corruptions of the party in power.

No Republican, having a reputation for honesty and intelligence to sustain, will deny that there has been an alarming increase in official debauchery within the last ten years. Something of an increase might have been expected from a civil war of such magnitude as that through which we have passed, but it was not expected that it would continue steadily to extend after the close of the war, and attain such fearful proportions as to bring down upon it the maledictions of the press even of the ruling party. Judged by the testimony of the Republican party, the President of the United States must be taken as an incompetent and venal rogue, and the Congress of the nation as a body of men whose pockets are stuffed with bribes, and who are utterly contemptuous of the interests of the people. In all of the bitter political contests which the country has passed, neither the Wbig or Republican press has presumed to charge upon the Democratic party such wholesale corruption, in dealing with financial questions, as is now daily charged by the Republican press upon GRANT and the Congress now in session.

We are aware that one of the most discouraging obstacles in the way of bringing about a reform in the administration of our national and State government, is the seemingly settled conviction of the people that politicians have control of the country, and that those of both parties are thoroughly demoralized and incapable of honesty when intrusted with civil office. This conviction has been industriously cultivated by the press of the ruling party, which, while denouncing and exposing the corruptions of our national and State legislatures, has sedulously taught that no hope could be feasonably entertained that the Democratic party would bring more of integrity and statesmanship to the work of administration than are now found in Washington and in the majority of our State governments. In reply to this teaching we can only point out the record which the Democratic party has made in the management of our national finances and to the fact that the traditions of the party, as well as the policy originating in mere selfishness, would lead the Democracy to a performance of the pledges they may make with regard to an honest and economical administration of the government, should they again be placed in the ascendancy. It is a fact which cannot be successfully controverted, that the national expenditures under Democratic administrations, making all proper allowances for the increase in our population, the cumbersome machinery made necessary to collect the revenue to meet demands created by our enormous public debt, and all rightful expenditures growing out of the war, were much less, in proportion to the work performed, than they have been under Republican rule. There is an extravagance and prodigality practiced by that party which is absolutely criminal, and should be sufficient to procure, beyond reversal, its condemnation and overthrow. Official debauchment prevails, not because the people regard it with favor, but because turbulent times and partisan passions have brought demagogues and unscrupulous politicians to the surface, and given them power. They have control of the political machinery of the Republican party, and their grasp can only be loosed by its overthrow and the accession once more of the Democratic party to the control of our national affairs.

IT is reported that the future management of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway is to be delegated to nine directors and that General MCCLELLAN will be elected President for a term of three years.

THE persecution of the Jews in Roumania is attracting attention and although not so extensive as at first reported, yet is undoubtedly bad enough. "Suffrance is the badge of all our tribe," says SHYLOCK.

The Philadelphia *Press* affects great sympathy for these people when it says:

They are such law abiding people that the occasions are few, very few indeed, when the name of a Jew appears on the list of persons charged with crime of any sort. They live among Christian people, but are not of them. They are grateful for the justice of tolerance, and are extremely charitable—rarely allowing a difference of religious faith to influence them when individual wants appeal to their benevolence. They remain to this day what they have been from the first, a peculiar people, and, wherever they have settled, have been good citizens—wherever the laws permitted them to exercise civic rights.

The Hebrew race have suffered numerous and grevious persecutions in nearly all countries, the United States excepted, into which they wandered after the conquest of Jerusalem and the destruction of the temple (70 A. D.) by Titus.

It was perhaps fortunate for the Jews that they did not emigrate at an early day to New England, or they would have shared the fate of the Quakers, Catholics and Baptists. The Puritans of COTTON MATHER'S time would not have hesitated to make much "spoyle" out of the Israelites, and the United States would not have proven the only exception of toleration among the nations. But we have a later case which should not be forgotten by our Republican brethren, who now speak so kindly of the Hebrew race.

GENERAL GRANT, when in command of the Department of Tennessee, issued an order of expulsion against the Jews, dated Oxford, Mississippi, December 17, 1862, known as "Order No. 11," which reads:

"THE JEWS AS A CLASS violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department, also department orders, are hereby expelled from the department within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this order by the post commanders."

When President LINCOLN was applied to by leading Jews of the country to revoke this tyrannical and unjust order, he complied.

Gen. GRANT, however, was not convinced, although he obeyed orders. He said in reply to the President: "As you have directed me, I will rescind the order, but I wish you to distinctly understand that these people are the descendants of those who crucified the Saviour, and from the specimens I have here, the race has not improved."

Gen. GRANT thought he was imparting information to President LINCOLN, when he wished him to understand that these people were of those who crucified the Savior of mankind, and conveys the impression, that this was his real motive in denouncing the Jews as a class under the pretext that they were violating department orders. If there was no innate hostility to these people, why should they be denounced as a class? There were any number of illicit traders in his department, who claimed to be Christians, who might have been denounced as a class with equal propriety. These men all, were individual offenders, and as such should have been denounced and punished.

The attempted justification of Gen. GRANT was equally offensive with his order. Christians do not hold responsible the Jews of to-day for the crimes of their ancestors. Eighteen intervening centuries should be sufficient in point of time to exonerate the present representatives of the Hebrew race from all participation in the crucifixion of the Son of God. Yet Gen. GRANT thought it sufficient ground to issue an infamous order of persecution. The innocent should not suffer for the guilty, but this was not the rule either with GRANT or his favorite Lieutenant, SHERIDAN, who gave to the flames the roof trees, which sheltered women and children and all that could sustain life in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

Honied phrases from Republican journals, specious pleading of Radical leaders will not erase these wrongs from the memory of either Jew or Gentile.

THE prospects for gaining control of the next Congress are daily brightening. The New York *Sun*, in an ably written article upon the probable complexion of the delegation from that State, admits that the Democracy will gain largely. At the recent election the Democrats carried twenty-four of the thirty-one districts in that State. They may not accomplish quite so much in the fall, but the *Sun*, which is pretty good Republican authority, says "it will require a desperate effort for the Republicans to rescue more than five or six of the lost Districts out of the hands of the Democracy, thus leaving to that party a decided preponderance in the delegation from New York in the next Congress." That is cheering. A gain in Congress is what the Democracy should most earnestly strive for. They should put forward the best and purest men every where, and make a desperate effort to elect them. With a full poll of the Democratic vote in Pennsylvania, we can carry eleven out of the twenty-four districts. We carried nine districts at the last Congressional election—carried them all fairly on an honest vote: but three of the Democratic members were summarily turned out to make room for defeated Radicals. There will be great apathy in the Republican party this fall, and all that will be necessary for the Democracy to do is to avoid falling into a similar condition. This must not be permitted. The rank and file of our party, the honest, working-masses, everywhere must be aroused and stimulated to action. This done, success cannot fail to attend our efforts.

DECLINES.

Hon. GEO. V. LAWRENCE, of Washington county, declines in a public card the profer of a nomination by a portion of his Republican friends to Congress. He interposes bad health as the main plea, and concludes his card as follows, which looks very like a whale of an invitation, to select him as the only man who can restore harmony to the broken ranks:

When I retired at the close of my second term in Congress, I left the Republican party of the district harmonious—a unit in political action. I respected my constituents, and they respected me. There was no strife, no denunciation, no distrust. If this situation is changed, the harmony or success of the party put in jeopardy, I have no agency in producing so unnecessary a state of affairs, and should not be required or expected to take any risk of defeat arising therefrom.

I trust that all causes of apprehension as to the result in the district may be removed, and that we may yet be able to unite the whole party of the district on some one who is worthy, and who can insure to us victory in October.

G. V. LAWRENCE.

Monongahela City, June 4, 1870.

This says plainly that the sitting member, Mr. DONLEY, has been the cause of the strife. It don't make much difference who the Republican candidate is in that district, the Democracy intend to carry it this time. With such a candidate as MCCLELLAN, of Lawrence, there would be no trouble.

CHARLES DICKENS is dead! How that cable announcement, sent across the Atlantic, underneath its surging, rolling billows, startled the people of the American continent. And, as one of the startling, wondrous achievements of the age, the announcement of his death was made in this city, within a few hours of the event, and the sable badges of grief were promptly worn in token of our nation's sorrow. He died at six o'clock Thursday evening, of paralysis, at his London residence. In his death the literary world has experienced a loss which it will be difficult to supply, for no pen has been so prolific of "thoughts which breathe and words that burn," since the days of SHAKSPEARE; and even that great master failed to touch the heart and awaken sympathy as did CHARLES DICKENS. He was a reformer, a humanitarian—the friend of all the oppressed and lowly of God's creatures—a scathing rebuker of wrong, a wit, a satirist, a caricaturist, if you will, which, made him at once both loved and dreaded. His visits to America will be long remembered, and quoted as eras in the lives of all those who have had the exquisite pleasure to be present at his readings, and to drink in enjoyment from the rich fountain of his intellectual resources and the scintillations of his brilliant and cultivated mind. Mr. DICKENS was in the fifty-eigth year of his age, commenced his literary career at an early age, and has constantly maintained, for over thirty years, a prominent position among the literary celebrities of the world. At present we can only add our own regrets to those of the civilized world at his unlooked-for demise.

THE developments of the San Domingo lobby and the Cuban lobby continue to fill the measure of all that is exciting and interesting in Washington. A special from that city says:

The violent speech of Senator Sumner in the executive session of the Senate against the vigorous efforts which the administration are making to secure the ratification of the San Domingo treaty is the subject of much comment to-day among Senators, members and other officials. Mr. Sumner characterized the manner in which the President was forcing the question on the Senate as a co-ordinate branch of the Executive on all matters of this kind as simply arrogant in its exactions, and he further declared that if such a policy is to be continued, the Senate will be forced to yield to power that is already tending to imperialism. Of course language to this effect from so high and so loyal a source promted quick reply from Messrs. Nye, Chandler, and Howard, the President's defenders, during which there was not a little said of the impending disruption of the Republican party. In the Senate Messrs. Sumner and Schurz, however, do not intend to be driven from the position they have taken, but will insist in the next executive session, none having been held to-day, that the special committee raised to investigate General Babcock shall extend its inquiries into all the negotiations that secured the San Domingo treaty. Thus far the Senate is about evenly divided on that in that regard. Friends of the administration make their confident boasts that official patronage will yet triumph over this defection among the Radical Senators.

THE Georgia papers inform us that a few days ago when the employeers of the Western and Atlantic road, which is owned by the State of Georgia, and operated by the Bullock ring, were paid off at Catersville, each man found that he had been charged with $5 for subscription to the Atlanta *New Era*, and the amount was deducted from his pay. The paper had not one *bona fide* subscriber among the employees. The victims grumbled hard at being charged for a paper they did not care for, but the alternative was "pay your subscription or leave the road," and they had to submit.

IN a speech in the Mississippi Senate on the resolution to adjourn ovor on Memorial Day, Senator BENNETT (Republican) said that in his opinion, while they honored the dead who fell in the cause of the Union, they should drop tears of regret and sympathy upon the graves of the fallen heroes of the Confederacy, who were honestly and devotedly attached to their cause, and who attested that devotion by sacrificing their lives in its behalf. Above all, he urged that whatever was done in this way by the people of the North or of the South, should be done voluntarily and of the free-will of each or both, and he added that he hoped to see the time when the dead of both armies shall be gathered together and laid side by side in one vast National Cemetery, where the friends of both may annually meet on a true National memorial day, shake hands over the graves of the fallen heroes of both armies, and let past animosities and hatred for each other be forever burned in graves which they decorate.

THE WOOD-HOWARD Freedmen's Bureau investigation, makes slow progress. A Washington special says every now and then some startling testimony is brought out by FERNANDO WOOD'S witnesses. There is evidence now, it is said, to show that HOWARD paid out of the bureau funds some $240,000 to the American Missionary Society; $140,000 in rations were sent to Florida, the rations sold and the proceeds pocketed by the agents of the bureau. The United States Marshal for South Carolina and one of the United States Senators from that State were brought in to prove that about $400,000 of the educational fund of the bureau was used for the purchase of rations, the majority of which were sold to the negroes of South Carolina, on time, for the purpose of securing the election of Governor SCOTT.

IT IS stated that at Sioux City recently, Gen. HANCOCK saw for the first time the long telegraphic dispatch from Washington, in relation to his transfer to a command according to his rank, and the charges that he has shown discourtesies to the President, previous to and since his election. The Sioux City *Times* says that "the General asserts these allegations to be in the main false, and that he intends to take an early occasion, after having seen what has been published in reference to this subject during his absence on the Upper Missouri, to formally reply to the allegations, as charged, in detail, they seeming to bear the impress of the sanction of authority, and this occasion being the first opportunity presented that warranted a formal reply to such allegations."

DONN PIATT writes that the venerable COVODE, known as the clown of the Cave, and the Congressman who had his West Point cadetship sold out, failed to realize on it, got a delicious bang on his skull, when he accused Judge WOODWARD of, of Pennsylvania, with making a tariff speech for his constituents, but voting on the floor of the House with the Free Traders. He was told in reply that if he (WOODWARD) should select a biographer he would get a truthful one, and not his colleague, and that he desired to debate with honorable men, and not with a man who had stolen his seat in the House from an honest man for the purpose of selling cadetships.

COVODE'S Christian resignation was lost in loud cries of "order" from all parts of the Cave.

THE result of the election in Oregon decides the fate of Senator WILLIAMS. A Democratic Senator will occupy his seat. When the Oregon Railroad land-grabbing bill was before the Senate, WILLIAMS personally solicited the votes of Senators, on the ground that the bill, if passed, would secure his re-election. Many were thus persuaded to vote for the measure who would not otherwise have done so, and the bill was passed and went to the House, where it is likely to remain. WILLIAMS has been backed by all the strength of the Administration, but all to no purpose, and he will have to make way for Mr. NESMITH, a good Democrat.

A TOUCHING SCENE is thus related by a Lafayette, Indiana, paper, as having occurred during the decoration ceremonies in that city:

A little girl entered the cemetery carrying wreaths of beautiful flowers, and hastened to the side where the Confederate dead lay, and proceeded to place a wreath on each grave. A friend of hers approached her, saying: "But Susie, those are the rebels' graves."

She replied: "Yes, I know it, but my pa was a soldier and died in Libby prison, and is buried down South. I so much hope some little girls there will strew flowers on his grave. I thought I would bring these and put them on the rebels' graves. May be some of them have little girls at home, you know."

A CAUCUS of the Democratic members of Congress was held at the Capitol on Friday night, Representative RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, in the chair. A proposition for an effective campaign organization in the close congressional districts, with a view of electing Democratic Representatives next fall, was discussed, and it was finally agreed to appoint a committee, consisting of Senator THURMAN, Senator HAMILTON, and Representatives WOODWARD, BECK and SHOBER, to take the matter under advisement and prepare a plan.

BULLOCK, of Georgia, is still telling of the "horrors of Andersonville." At a political meeting recently held in Georgia he referred to the treatment of Andersonville prisoners, and said that six Union soldiers were one day taken out of the stockade, tied hand and foot, and ate alive by savage dogs.

As there are many who are anxious to know the penalty prescribed for violation of the neutrality laws, we quote from an act of Congress passed April 20, 1818, section 6, third of statutes at large, page 447:

If any person shall, within the teritory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or domains of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace; every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years.

THE last advices from Oregon confirm the report of the complete Democratic victory in that State. In the House of Representatives on Friday, Mr. SMITH, the member from Oregon, sent to the Speaker's desk a telegraphic dispatch from Hon. L. F. GROVER, the Governor elect, containing these words: "Have carried everything; got Legislature by twelve majority, sure."

THERE has been quite a muss among the colored members of the Texas Legislature because the use of the hall was given for a great State ball at the Capitol on the 3d of June, which the sable law makers were not invited to attend. When they found out that they were excluded they made a strong effort to repeal the permission, but failed.

E. D. MANSFIELD, writing to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Radical, wants JEFF DAVIS and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE elected to the United States Senate as a means of saving the treasury from the ravages of the radical thieves. He says: "The Senate needs such members. The leading Southern members were always good watchmen of the public treasury. That is what is most needed now."

JAY GOULD makes a statement in regard to the railroad war now being carried on between the New York central and the Erie companies, in which he declares that his corporation "did not inaugurate the war, but, as we are in, we intend to fight it out if it lasts ten years."

This will be good news for the travellers and shippers of freight, but the stockholders will suffer.

THE Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* says: "The intelligent people of this State are more thoroughly disgusted with the mongrel party than they have ever been. The acts of the law-makers put into power by Ames' bayonets—their social equality and plunder legislation—is continually revealing features in the mongrel creed more abominable than they had ever dreamed."

The Detroit *Tribune* says that an old man named LEONARD GREELEY, claiming to be an uncle of HORACE, has made his appearance in very destitute circumstances at St. Paul. HORACE is accustomed to advise the poverty stricken to go West, and it looks as if his uncle was following his advice.

BOUTWELL asks that the people shall pay this year only $393,000,000 in taxes, in addition to the expenses of collection. This is only five times the amount which the most expensive democratic administration ever cost. "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

A BUFFALO paper states that HORATIO S. SEYMOUR, eldest son of Governor SEYMOUR, died in that city on Sunday.

THE Buffalo *Express*, in which MARK TWAIN was interested, has died.

West Virginia and the Fifteenth Amendment.

Among the resolutions adopted by the recent West Virginia Democratic State Convention are the following:

Third. That the Republican party by voting to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, has shamefully violated its pledges that the question of suffrage should be retained within the control of the people of the States. Calling to political power an alien and inferior class, it has declared the white race incapable of self-government. In opposition to this monstrous doctrine, we invite all intelligent white men to unite with us in asserting the principle that the white race is the ruling race of this republic.

Fifth, That the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment lately passed by Congress is corrupting to public morals in that it offers premiums for perjury, subversive of the States in that it gives Federal authority control of State affairs, and destructive of the peace of the country in that it invests the negroes with exclusive and peculiar privileges, lifting them to power and dignity through the degradation of the whites.

The Sixth resolution demands:

The continued exclusion of negroes from the public schools, attended by white children, in opposition to the Radical policy of mingling the races in these institutions, and of destroying our educational system for the benefit of the blacks.

Democratic Nominations.

The Democracy of Fayette county have made the following nominations:

Assembly, Thomas B. Schnatterly; Commissioner, David Newcomer; Poor House Director, James Allen; Jury Commissioner, W. S. Colley; Auditor, Mathew W. Patterson; Chairman of the County Committee, Alexander J. Hill; Delegate to next State Convention, Chas. E. Boyle; Congressional Conferees, A. M. Gibson, Robert Hogsett and Hugh J. Gilmore.

The primary election in Greene county resulted as follows:

Assembly, R. A. McConnell; Sheriff, Abner Ross; Commissioner, Geo. R. Estell; Poor House Director, Richard Janes; Auditor, David R. Spragg; Coroner, Joel Harris.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 9.

SENATE.

Mr. DAVIS gave notice of the bill to allow all Indian nations and tribes having rights under existing laws and treaties, to sue in the United States Courts, with the right of either party to go to the Supreme Court upon a writ of error or appeal.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to carry into effect certain treaty stipulations with the Choctaw nation of Indians. Referred.

The resolution to make the bill relating to the length of the spans of the bridges on the Ohio river a special order was debated.

Mr. MORTON remarked that there was actual danger that navigation would be destroyed on the Ohio river by short span bridges.

Mr. DRAKE favored the resolution, believing that the interests of the whole Mississippi Valley were involved in the legislation on the subject. He hoped the bill would receive the precedence to which it was entitled.

Mr. CAMERON urged the importance of the measure in the interest of commerce on the river. He said that at Allegheny the people had contributed out of their own pockets $30,000 to induce the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to lengthen the span of their bridge.

Mr. BOREMAN said a compromise had been effected with the Pennsylvania Coal Interest, which was pressing the bill, by which the span of bridges was determined. That proposition now was to tear down, not only bridges in course of completion, but those already completed, and to refund to parties referred to by Mr. Cameron, the money they had contributed.

Mr. SCOTT said he had submitted, as an amendment to the proposition, the bill reported at the previous session from the Postal Committee, adding thereto the principle that the compensation shall be made for the change of bridges built under the act.

It was for Congress to say whether it would authorize new obstructions while making annual appropriations to clear away obstructions to commerce of a river.

Upon a division, the resolution was rejected, only thirteen Senators rising in its favor.

The proposed amendment to the rules was debated and tabled, the special order being the House bill for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among several States taken up. The first of the Senate Committee amendments, increasing the number of Representatives from 275 to 300 was agreed to. The bill was then laid over.

The bill abolishing the franking privilege then came up, the question being on Mr Drake's amendment allowing newspaper exchanges to pass free, to Mr. Sherman's amendment for the free circulation of weekly newspapers within the county of publication.

Mr. RAMSEY addressed the Senate at length in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. DRAKE would not favor the bill unless a proviso was inserted to compel Senators and Representatives to pay their own postage.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, and FOWLER submitted an amendment to the bill.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice of his intention to close the debate by advocating his proposition for the abolition of the franking privilege with one cent. postage for all.

At four o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at six adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven o'clock. The hall was so dark, owing to the heavy thunder storm, that the gas had to be lighted. In the midst of the confusion, Mr. McCormack who had been mentioned in the correspondence the evening past, in reference to the Cuban bonds, denied emphatically all knowledge of the matter. He called upon the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Mr. Butler, of Massachussetts, to state whether any evidence had been taken implicating him?

Mr. BUTLER was not present.

The SPEAKER proceeded, as business of the morning hour, to call on committees for their reports, commencing with the Ways and Means.

No report being ready, Mr. WARD called attention to the resolution adopted by the House on Monday last, directing the Committee to report as soon as practicable a bill abolishing the duty on coal.

Mr. HOOPER, acting Chairman of the Committee, remarked that if the resolution had been simply such as stated, the Committee would have no difficulty in reporting the bill immediately. The resolution instructs the Committee to report a bill abolishing the tariff on coal, so as to secure that important article of fuel to people free of all taxation. The latter part was supposed by some members to go further than simply admit coal from abroad free of duty.

One member had taken the ground that all direct and indirect taxes be taken off from coal.

Mr. WARD—The resolution was somewhat crude, but it seems very explicit.

Mr. CESSNA made a point of order that under a call nothing but reports from the Committee was in order.

The Speaker sustained him.

The Committee on Banking and Currency reported the bill to punish unlawful certificates of checks by officers of National banks, which, after a short discussion, was passed. It provides that any officer, clerk, or agent of any banking association who shall wilfully violate the provisions of the act in reference to certifying checks by National banks, approved March 3d, 1869, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and, on conviction, fined not over five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not over five years, or both, provided nothing in this act shall relieve any banking association from any penalties prescribed in the former.

Mr. GARFIELD also reported back the Senate bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes, with a substitute therefore. The substitute was read, being ninety-five millions. The currency bill, with funding and other sections, was struck out. The omitted sections are 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12.

Mr. COY made it a point of order that Mr. Garfield was not authorized to make the report.

The SPEAKER ruled that the point of order was too late.

Mr. COX appealed, and called for the ayes and nays.

Mr. RANDALL moved that the House adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

SPARE MY HEART.

Old Time, I ask a boon of the—
Thou'st stripped my heart of many a friend,
Taken half my joys and all my glee—
But just for once to make amend;
And since thy hand MUST leave its trace,
Turn locks to gray, turn blood to cold—
Do what thou wilt with form and face,
But spare my heart from growing old.

I know thou'st taken from many a mind
Its dearest wealth and choicest store,
And only lingering left behind
O'er wise experience's bitter lore.
'Tis sad to mark the mind's decay,
Feel wit grow dim and memory cold—
Take these, old Time, take all away,
But spare my heart from growing old.

Give me to live with friendship still,
And hope and love till life be o'er—
Let me be the first and final chill
That bids the bosom bound no more.
That so, when I am passed away,
And in my grave the slumbering cold,
With fond remembrance friends may say,
"His heart, his heart grew never old."

AN EXTRACT.

FROM ROSETTI'S POEMS.

The blessed damozel leaned out
From the gold bar of Heaven;
Her eyes were deeper than the depth
Of waters stilled at even;
She had three lilies in her hand,
And the stars in her hair were seven.

Her robe, ungirt from clasp to hem,
No wrought flowers did adorn,
But a white rose of Mary's gift
For service meetly worn;
Her hair that lay along her back
Was yellow like ripe corn.

Her seemed she scarce had been a day
One of God's choristers;
The wonder was not yet quite gone
From that still look of hers;
Albeit, to them she left, her day,
Had counted as ten years.

A QUESTION.

As Annie was carrying the baby one day
Tossing aloft the lump of inanity,
Dear to its father and mother no doubt—
To the rest of the world a mere lump of humanity—
Sam came along, and was thinking then, maybe,
Full as much of Annie as she of the baby.

"Just look at the baby," cried Ann, in a flutter,
Giving its round fat fingers a twirl;
"If I was a man I know that I couldn't
Be keeping my hands off a dear little girl."
And Sam gave a wink, as if to say "Maybe,
Of the girls I'd rather hug you than the baby."

"Now, kiss it," she cried, still hugging it closer,
"It's mouth's like the roses the honey-bee sips!"
Sam stopped to obey, as heads came together,
There chanced to arise a confusion of lips!
And as it occurred, it might have been, maybe,
That each got a kiss, Sam, Ann and the baby!

It's hard to tell what just then was the matter,
For the baby was the only one innocent there;
And Annie flushed up like a full-blown peony,
And Samuel turned red to the roots of his hair;
So the question is thus—you cannot answer it, maybe—
Did Annie kiss Sam, or did both kiss the baby?

Albany Argus.

WHAT SONG SHALL IT BE?

What shall it be? What song
Will win your fancy, dear,
And move your heart to sing
As mine is moved to hear?
Shall it be gay or sad—
Bright as the linnets' strain,
Or full of unwashed tears,
That deaden life with pain?

I touch the keys and wait,
Watching those dreamy eyes,
That hide their thoughts, as stars
Are hid in bluest skies;
No furtive flash betrays,
There is no tell-tale gleam;
Help me then, dear, to try
And read your waking dream.

Say, shall the song be ripe
With summers of the past,
With rosy blossoms shed,
With sunshine overcast?
Shall scenes and sounds that were
In pleasant memories throng,
And song give life again
The days when life was song?

Shall sadder fancies find
An echo in the tone
Till we are moved to weep
O'er sorrows not our own?
Or shall heroic deeds
Move us to fierce delight,
As when a clarion thrills
The pulses of the knight?

Shall laughter bubbling rise,
Like streams that seaward go,
And, prodigal of life,
Wrestle to overflow?
Or, 'neath a deeper spell,
Say, shall the music move,
Stirring the hearts of all—
Shall it discourse of love?

Ah! dreamy eyes that hide
Their burning thoughts so well,
A burning cheek reveals,
A silent lip can tell,
What need to ask the strain
That youth will bring?
Love it has ever sung,
Love it will ever sing.

West Point.

A correspondent says:

Only a night or two ago, by a curious accident, I came across the following letter in a book of American memorials:

WEST POINT, August 16, 1779.

DEAR DOCTOR: I have asked Mrs. Cochrane and Mrs. Livingston to dine with me to-morrow; but ought I not to apprise them of their fare? As I hate deception, even when the imagination is concerned, I will. It is needless to premise that my table is large enough to hold the ladies; of this they had ocular proof yesterday. To say how it is usually covered is rather more essential, and this shall be the purport of my letter. Since our arrival at this happy spot, we have had a ham (sometimes a shoulder) of bacon to grace the head of the table; a piece of roast beef adorns the foot, and a small dish of greens or beans (almost imperceptible) decorates the centre. When the cook has a mind to cut a figure (and this, I presume, he will attempt to do to-morrow) we have two beef steak pies or dishes of crabs in addition, and on each side, the centre dish dividing the space and reducing the distance between dish and dish about six feet, which, without them, would be nearly twelve feet apart. Of late he has had the surprising luck to discover that apples will make pies, and it is a great question, if amidst the violence of his efforts, we do not get one of apples, instead of having both of beef. If the ladies will put up with such entertainments, and will submit to partake of it on plates, once tin but now iron, not become so by labor of scouring, I shall be happy to see them.

I am, dear Doctor, your obedient servant, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To Dr. Cochrane.

Such was the not very epicurean dinner to which General Washington was able to invite Mrs. Livingston and Mrs. Cochrane at his headquarters on this spot ninety-one years ago. Doubtless such estimable guests were pleased enough to share it. But how different the delight of those ladies of the revolutionary period, dining on bacon and beans with the already exalted commander of the revolutionary army, and that to-day derived from the privilege of cavilling at the cookery of all the luxuries of the season served up at the tables of a fashionable hotel!

—Why should a rooster's feathers always be smooth? Because he always has a comb with him.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Dogmatic Constitution Upon the Church of God Presented for the Examination of the Fathers.

[Correspondence N. Y. World.]

That indiscreet anticipator of Papal publicity, the Augsburg Gazette, has given out the following as the decree now preparing for the next public session by the fathers of the council. Its publishing early in February those *twenty one canons de ecclesia*, which were to have remained totally unknown to the laity until the council had passed its decision thereon, has had such a striking effect on European diplomacy, and so deranged the order of things in the council itself, that this journal may henceforth complacently regard itself as a power in itself sufficient to raise Cain among the potentates generally. As this document, now made public in a similar spirit of inquiry, may not yet have reached America in full, I send it to your columns, not vouching for its exactness, but presuming that it is likely to be as well founded as the twenty-one canons:

I.—DOGMATIC CONSTITUTION UPON THE CHURCH OF GOD, PRESENTED FOR THE EXAMINATION OF THE RIGHT REV. FATHERS

Pius, the bishop, the servant of God, with the approbation of the Holy Council, for the perpetual memory of the matter.

The Eternal Shepherd and bishop of our souls, in order that the saving work of our redemption may endure until the end of the world, resolved to build up the Holy Church in which as dwellers in God's house (I Timothy iii.-15) all the faithful might be united by the bond of one sole faith and one sole charity, since it was to this end He besought His Father, previous to the transfiguration, that all who believed in Him should be united, even as He and the Father were one (John xvii., 19-21); consequently the All-wise Architect, in order to preserve enduringly this unity of the faith and of the community in His church, did institute in the Apostle Peter the perpetual principle and visible foundation of the two unities on the solidity of which was to be erected the eternal temple in which firmness of faith, the sublimity of His church, should raise itself ever up to Heaven. (S. Leo Mogno, sermon *in diem natalis sui.*) But as the gates of hell surround us with an ever increasing hatred of the foundations laid by God, we hold it needful, with the approval of the council, for the protection, integrity, and increase of the Catholic flock to us confided, to declare the true doctrine of the institution, durability, and character of the sacred apostolic priority from which depends the whole strength and salvation of the church in conformity with the ancient and unvarying faith of the universal church, as such to be believed and observed by all the faithful; and at the same time to proscribe by suitable condemnation the opposite errors which are so fatal to the Lord's flock.

ON THE INSTITUTION OF THE APOSTOLIC PRIMACY IN ST. PETER.

Therefore it is that we declare and teach that the priority of jurisdiction over the Universal Church of God has been promised and immediately and directly conferred by Christ our Lord upon the blessed Apostle St. Peter, according to the testimony of the gospels.

In fact it was to Peter only that Christ, the Son of the living God, thus spoke: "And I say to thee that thou art Peter; and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven. And whatsoever thou shalt bind upon the earth, it shall be bound also in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, it shall be loosed also in heaven." (Matthew xvi., 18-19.) And upon Simon Peter alone did Jesus confer, after His resurrection, the jurisdiction of supreme shepherd and governor over His flock, saying, "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep" (John xxi., 15-17). This doctrine made manifest in Holy Scripture, and as such ever understood by the Catholic Church, is in glaring opposition to the damnable doctrine of those who, perverting the form of government established by our Lord in His church, deny that Peter only was invested by Christ with a true priority and right of jurisdiction over all the Apostles, whether severally or collectively, or who affirm that this same primacy was not immediately or directly conferred on on St. Peter himself, but upon the church, and through her to Peter as her minster.

ON THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE ROMAN PONTIFF.

But on the supreme power of the apostolic jurisdiction over the universal church, received by it in quality of its successorship to Peter, Prince of the Apostles, is comprehended the supreme power of instruction. Such has been the doctrine ever professed by the Holy See, approved by the constant custom of the church and handed down to us by Ecumenical Councils. This is why we, following before all things the solemn profession of faith made by general councils, in which, east and west united in one bond of faith and charity, we profess to believe with the Fourth Council of Constantinople, § that the true salvation is to be found in preserving the right rule of faith, and never deviating from the principles established by the Father. And as the words spoken by our Lord are not to be forgotten when He said: "Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my Church." (Matt. xvi., 18.) The words then spoken have been confirmed by the results, for in the Apostolic See has ever been preserved immaculate the Catholic religion and the holy doctrines commemorated. This same see, which the faithful followers of Christ should in every point defer to, in order to deserve to be in communion therewith, in which dwells the perfect and veritable solidity of the Christian religion, this doctrine proposed by Pope Adrian II., according to the formula of Pope St. Hormisdas, to the Bishops of the eighth Ecumenical Council, known as the Fourth Council of Constantinople, and by them appoved. And we profess with the Second Council of Lyons that the Holy Roman Church has the priority and principality, supreme and entire, over the Universal Catholic Church; that in all humility and sincerity she acknowledges to have received together with the fullness of power of the Lord himself in the person of Peter, Prince and Chief of the Apostles, whose successor is the Roman Pontiff. And even as beyond all things the church should defend the truth of the faith, so also if questions arose relating to faith, these should be defined by her judgment (conformably with the profession of faith presented by the Greeks in the Second Council of Lyons). And we repeat with the Council of Florence that the Roman Pontiff is the true Vicar of Christ, head of all the church, and father and teacher of all Christians, and that in the person of Peter he received from our Lord Jesus Christ full power to feed, guide and govern the Universal Church. (John xxi., 15-17.) Consequently, with the approval of the Sacred Council, we teach and declare, as dogma of faith, that the Roman Pontiff to whom, in the person of St. Peter, our Lord said among other things, "I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not, and thou being once converted, confirm thy brethren." (Luke xxii., 32.) by virtue of the Divine aid promised him, cannot err, when exercising his mission of supreme teacher of all Christians, he defines by his apostolic power, that which should be held as an article of faith by the Universal Church in matters of faith and morals, or what ought to be rejected as contrary to faith, and that these last and these judgments, being above all cavilling, ought to be received and maintained with perfect obedience to the faith by each Christian when he becomes cognizant of them. But as the infallibility is the same, whether considered in the Roman Pontiff as head of the Church, or in the Universal Church, united in teaching with its head, we further define that this infallibility extends to one and the same object. But if any one had the presumption, which may God avert, to contradict this our definition, let him be aware that he has herein deviated from the truth of the Catholic faith and the unity of the church.

Canon I. If any one affirm that the holy apostle Peter was not instituted leader of the apostles, and visible head of the whole church militant, or that he had indeed an honorable priority, but did receive directly and immediately from our Lord Jesus Christ the primacy of true and perfect jurisdiction, *anathema sit.*

Canon II. If any one affirm it is not in virtue of our Lord Jesus Christ's own institution that Peter has continual successors in the primacy of the whole church, and that the Roman Pope is not by right divine successor of St. Peter, in this primacy, *anathema sit.*

Canon III. If any one affirm that the Roman Pontiff has merely the office of superintendence and direction, but not full and supreme power of jurisdiction over the Universal Church, not only in matters of faith and morals, but likewise in affairs of discipline and government of the church spread out over the whole surface of the globe, or that this power is not ordinary and immediate, and to be exercised over all churches and upon each particular church, and upon all the pastors and the faithful collectively and severally *anathemae sit.*

* A. D. 1439.

† This sentence seems to have become obscure in rendering it from Latin into German and French.

‡ Ecumenical Council under Gregory X., A. D. 1274.

§ A. D., 879.

The Mystery of Two Children.

Some excitement was created in the neighborhood of Forest Mills, near Commerce, Mo., a few days ago, by the finding of two children, side by side, lying among the roots of a tree about two miles from the mills. The skeletons are those of little boys, probably seven or eight years of age, and the fact that they were found together suggests the thought that the children were lost, and, lying down among the roots of a tree, froze or starved to death. How long the skeletons had been lying where they were found is, of course, unknown, but the bleached appearance of the bones is evidence of long exposure. As no children of the neighborhood have been lost within the memory of the oldest resident, the most reasonable conjecture is that the little boys became separated in some manner from one of the emigrant trains passing through the country years ago, and wandered about in the deep woods where their remains were found, until overcome by hunger and cold, when they laid down and died.

Turner Statistics.

There are one hundred and fifty-six Turn Vereine or associations of Turners in the United States, with 9,920 members. Of these only 4,500 are actively engaged in gymnastic exercises, whilst the others merely belong to the society as passive members, who represent the other elements connected with turning, such as sociability, patriotism and elevation of scientific culture within the society. The Germans habitually count six millions as the minimum number of their countrymen in the United States. This would give one Turner to every six hundred Germans. But, inasmuch as the most numerous Turn Vereine are in the cities the proportion is about one Turner to seventy or eighty inhabitants of German extraction in the cities, which is a remarkably high rate in favor of these societies.

A Political Bird.

The French papers announce the death of Jacko, the famous parrot of the War Office in Paris. Jacko was first brought into the office in 1830 by Marshal Soult, and he remained for forty years at his post unaffected by revolutions or party conflicts. After a time, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, he came to be looked upon as an indispensible appanage of the War Department, and when there was a cabinet crisis people used to ask who was to get, not the War Office portfolio, but the War Office parrot. Though he served under eighteen different ministers, he always remained consistent to the principles which were instilled into him when he first entered the office. Both under the republic and the second empire he remained a staunch royalist, and there were few members of his party who spoke their minds with so much frankness. One day his repeated cries of 'Vive le Roi!' so annoyed Marshal St. Arnaud when he was War Minister that he ordered the indiscreet bird to be turned out. Jacko had a friend, however, in the porter, who took him into his lodge and taught him to add de St. Arnaud' to his usual cry. The bird was then put back into his room, and as the Marshal was passing, screamed out, 'Vive le roi de St. Arnaud!' 'A la bonne heure,' said the Minister, and Jacko was at once retaken into favor. Of late years the clerks tried to teach him 'Vive l'Empereur!' but he never could bring out the entire sentence without tremendous efforts. He got on very well as far as 'Vive l'Empe—' but at this point he seemed to choke, his feathers stood on end, and his eyes rolled with an anxious expression as if he felt his conscience reproaching him. At last, after several minutes' intense struggling, he would jerk out the last syllable 'reur' in a hoarse sepulchral tone. He died immediately after the Duchess de Berri, and on the anniversary of the death of Napoleon I., three days before the plebiscitum.

—Vinnie Ream writes from Rome that she hoped to have her Lincoln statue completed by January next. She will accompany it to America in February next, and present it to Congress before it adjourns. She will spend the summer and autumn at Carrara—at work on the marble.

—Topeka, Kansas, will soon be the largest land market in the United States. In addition to the millions of acres now offered for sale there by the railroad companies and real estate agents, it is estimated that one and a half millions of acres will soon be placed in market there.

Five Children Burned to Death.

[From the Sacramento (Cal.) Reporter, June 1.]

The city yesterday was filled with rumors of a terrible calamity, so terrible that few believed what every heart revolted against accepting as fact. Subsequent reports, however, properly authenticated, confirmed the horrible suspicions, and it was then established that five persons had been burned to death in Yolo county, four of whom were children, and the fifth a girl scarcely past her sixteenth year. So frightful a disaster, and occurring so near, cast a gloom over the community, and on all sides last night the affair was discussed, and thousands of different conjectures hazarded; and many were the conflicting rumors spread abroad in consequence. From reliable local sources, however, and from our special telegrams from Sutter creek and other points in the vicinity, we gather the following information, which will shed a little light on the most appalling tragedy:

A day or two since, a Mr. T. F. Hughes and wife came to this city, from Yolo county, 14 miles west of Knight's Landing, and near the Colusa line, to consult physicians in regard to the health of Mrs. Hughes, who has for some time been failing, apparently from lung disease, and put up at the Capital hotel, leaving a family of five children, from less than a year old upward, at home, in charge of Miss Emma Wright, a sister of Mrs Hughes, aged about 16. The report, so far, of the physicians, after an extended examination, was far from encouraging, but at 10 o'clock yesterday morning they received a dispatch from Knight's Landing which was well nigh the deathblow of both mother and father, stating that their house had burned down at 3 o'clock, or some seven hours before, and that four of their children and the sister of Mrs. Hughes, Miss Emma Wright, had perished in the flames.

These tidings were almost to direful for belief; but a subsequent dispatch confirmed its truth, giving some additional particulars. The almost heart-broken parents immediately procured a conveyance and started for the scene of the disaster, as may be supposed, in almost speechless grief. So far as we could learn, no clue to the origin of the fire can be given, but of the various surmises the most probable seems to be that it was accidental, probably from a light left burning through the night, although there are those who suspect foul play. The particulars seem to be that one of the hired men on the place, with the four children and Miss Wright, slept in the house, while other hired men and the fifth child slept in the barn. The hired man who slept in the house, being the only one of the six who slept there who survived (and he is said to be badly burned about the face and hands,) states that he was sound asleep and was awakened by the screams of Miss Wright and the crackling of the flames, and was nearly suffocated with smoke when he became conscious of the condition of things which surrounded him, and had to burst through the flames to make his escape. The house was entirely consumed. The bodies were much charred. That of Miss Wight, with that of the youngest child in her arms, was found in the entry, very near the front door, and the rest in situations indicating that they had been suffocated and burned in their beds. Altogether, this is a heart-rending affair. It is thought hardly possible that the mother can, in her weak state, long survive the shock, and life to the father, under the circumstances, must become almost a burden.

The Great Cincinnati Saengerfest.

The Germans of Cincinnati have erected an immense building at the southeast corner of Thirteenth and Elm streets, which is known as the Saengersest Building, and which will comfortably seat the ten thousand spectators, and accommodate two thousand musicians, who it is expected, will occupy it at the coming seventeenth annual Saengerfest, which is to begin on the 15th of this month. Within this building the next industrial exposition, and—it is hoped by the Cincinnatians—the next Presidential convention, will be held. It is built entirely of wood, but is firmly braced and arched, has a good foundation and towers, and altogether is a fine edifice. The enclosed space, which one would see on entering from Elm street, is 250 feet long and 110 feet wide, having the grand platform facing the entrance. The main audience floor is 240 feet long and 66 feet wide. The uprights flanking this space on both sides are surmounted by arches reaching up 75 feet to the roof, and separate the seats under the galleries from those in the main body of the house. The galleries are 17 feet from the floor, the largest being at the eastern end facing the stage, and being 66 feet wide and 110 long. Two-thirds of the audience must sit down stairs, and their weight will press immediately on the foundations, thus removing the danger of falling through. The galleries are so strongly supported and braced as to be considered perfectly safe. The platform and stands for the performers are at the west end, directly facing the whole auditorium. First is the platform for the orchestra, three feet above the ground floor, and back of this rise twelve stair benches seventy-eight feet long; thus all the musicians can be seated, and each of them fully seen. The refreshment saloon is under the grand stand. Six large reflectors, each with twenty-lights, will overhang the middle of the ground floor, and in the galleries there will be eighty-two light brackets, besides which there will be about a hundred burners in different parts of the hall. The whole will be ventilated by seventeen large ventilators, in addition to the many windows and the doors. There will be ample room for entrance and exit, the stairs being wide and convenient.

There are four towers, one at each corner of the building, covered with tin, and having large double and triple windows below, and triple windows with Venetian blinds above.

In front, between the towers, there are six arches, each nine feet wide and eighteen feet high, opening into a vestibule sixty-six feet long and ten wide. The whole building is beautifully and elaborately ornamented.

Espartero's Letter Declining the Throne of Spain.

"To His Excellency the Marquis de los Castillejos.

YOUR EXCELLENCY—His Excellency Senor Don Pascual Madoz has delivered to me the communication of Your Excellency, asking me if I would accept the Crown of Spain in case the Cortes elect me. I feel in the depth of my heart the consideration I owe to the Government over which your Excellency so worthily presides, and I must say that I am ever disposed to give my life for the liberty and the good of my country; but a duty of conscience obliges me to respectfully declare that it would not be possible for me to accept that exalted charge, for my health and my years would not permit me to discharge it. I remain, with all consideration, &c.,

"EL DUQUE DE LA VICTORIA."

Words.

We believe it was Talleyrand who said that "the use of words was to conceal ideas." We were not so taught in schools. Our grammar used to say that words were certain sounds used by common consent as signs of our ideas. Who is right, Talleyrand or the grammar? Perhaps the middle ground is where the truth dwells, for certain it is that however we may clear some of our ideas by words, others of them are equally hidden when we come to speak in their behalf. Mr. Golden Smith objects to being called a "social parasite" by the author of *Lothair*, and he writes a hot little note which, ending in the word "coward," applied to the novelest, is signed "your obedient servant." Of course, Mr. Smith doesn't really wish us to believe that he wishes to be considered as "obedient" or "servant" or any such thing, as regards the Right Hon. Benj. Disraeli, and when he tells the "coward," with the "stingiest insults," that he is his "obedient servant," he is only going through with a form of words—"'tis a way we have in old England."

One of the Beecher girls used to say that she had three rules to guide her copying her father's MSS.: If a letter was dotted, it wasn't I; if a letter was crossed it wasn't T; and if a word began with a capital letter, it didn't begin a sentence. Does it not take some such refreshing rules to enable one to understand language, as 'tis spoken in this nineteenth century?

A young lady's "Yes" and "No," as addressed to her lover, who can pretend to say what they mean! How often does "No" mean a decided negative, or any negative at all? Is not the "No" only "Yes," overlaid with several crusts of teasings and wilfullness? And as for her "Yes," isn't it sometimes discovered to mean the most negative kind of a "No?" And, passing from this, what about "I am so glad to see you!" "Do stay to dinner!" "Miss Aurelia is out:" (this last when jelly and cream are landed on a bewildering dress). "You sing so charmingly;" "Such a delightful evening;" "I'll do all I can for you in the matter," etc., etc., must they not be taken *cum grano salis?*

A Frenchman, last summer, who had been in this country for a year or so, committed suicide in his despair of learning the language. "Ashore—that's going," was the last feather that broke his Parsian back.—Albany Journal.

A Brave Woman.

The house of Mrs. Dunkley, of Leavenworth, Kansas, was entered by a burglar on the night of the 1st instant, and the Bulletin of that place relates the sequel as follows:

Mrs. Dunley, it appears, always sleeps with a protector, in the shape of a six-shooting revolver, and it happened that her protector was near at hand. She calmly lay in bed until the robber came from the parlor. Shortly the man made his appearance, walking very softly, and Mrs. Dunkley cautiously raised her revolver and fired. The ball evidently struck the robber in the shoulder, as no mark of the bullet could be found in the house, and the thief dropped his booty on the floor and stove. In the meantime Mrs. D. sprang out of bed to bring the fight to close quarters. The man then drew a pistol and fired at the lady, and the ball passed through one of the panels of the door leading from the bed room into the parlor. The burglar, after firing, employed his legs very vigorously, and left the heroic lady master of the field. She cried for the police to pursue the wretch, but he had too much of a start to be captured.

A Bird Story.

A pretty incident is related of a canary bird by a correspondent. The door of the bird's cage was occasionally left open, that he might enjoy the freedom of the room. One day he happened to light upon the mantel-shelf, whereupon was a mirror. Here was a new discovery of the most profound interest. He gazed long and curiously at himself, and came to the conclusion that he had found a mate. Going back to his cage, he selected a seed from its box, and brought it in his bill as an offering to the stranger. In vain the canary exerted himself to make his new-found friend partake, and becoming weary of that, tried another tack. Stepping back a few inches from the glass, he poured forth his sweetest note, pausing now and then for a reply. None came; and moody and disgusted, he flew back to his perch, hanging his head in shame and silence for the rest of the day; and although the door was repeatedly left open, refused to come out again.

Is "Edwin Drood" Complete?

Speculations have been rife as to whether Mr. Dickens has left in the "Mystery of Edwin Drood" an incomplete fragment or a finished work. We understand that the real state of the case is not known by the American publishers, but that they wait advices from England. The impression in literary circles is that Mr. Dickens' latest story was nearly if not entirely completed before his sudden death.—N. Y. Post.

—A man at Atlanta, Ga., recently, who sleeps with his mouth open, had his false teeth stolen by an adroit thief.

—"Where the deuce have you put my barometer?" inquired an English squire of his man, an importation from the wilds of Suffolk. "I heard you say, sir, that the higher it was the finer the weather; so as I knew you were going to the assizes to-day, I hung it in the front attic."

—Chambers' Journal gives this illustration of the power of India rubber to deaden sound: "We once visited a factory where some forty or fifty coppersmiths were at work in a shop above our heads; but what was remarkable, scarcely a sound of their noisy hammering could be heard. On going up stairs we saw the explanation. Each leg of every bench rested on a cushion made of India rubber cuttings. This completely deadened the sound."

—The reporters of the London morning papers "struck" against the arrangement made for their accommodation at the banquet given by the Benchers of the Inner Temple to the Prince of Wales. They were not asked to dine, and were placed, they say, in a position where they could neither see nor hear. The result was that they refused to stay, and the Times alone had a report of the proceedings.

—The Miners' Journal, of Pottsville, Pa., having stated that there was a man in the place who had been drunk for thirty-five years, its editor says he has been called to account by at least twenty different persons, who insist that the item was a personal attack upon them. The man he really referred to, the editor remarks, "is sharp enough to keep his mouth shut about it, but keeps on drinking just as if not a word had been said."

VARIETIES.

—In Prussia the executioners are on strike for more pay.

—A celebrated physician says that it is cake that ruins the teeth and not candy, as is generally supposed.

—Four George Washingtons, six Andrew Jacksons, five Henry Clays and two James K. Polks reside in the Louisiana Penitentiary.

—Barrett, a murderer, just convicted at Janesville, on hearing his sentence, knelt down in the prisoners' box and indulged in a long prayer.

—Brigham Young has issued a notice to tobacco chewers, that if they choose to chew in a manner disastrous to the tabernacle floors, they will be promptly ejected by the gentlemanly sexton.

—The South Carolina railroad offers lands free to immigrants, and to contribute $100,000 towards the construction of a line of steamers between Charleston and Europe.

—A new theatre is to be built in Baltimore by Mr. John T. Ford, the well known manager, who has secured property on West Fayette street. The stock has been liberally subscribed for by citizens of Baltimore.

—The temperance society at Augusta, Ark., has dissolved. By the rules the members were permitted to drink ale, but one of them, as he expressed it, found that beverage "bunglesome to his stomach" and fell back on whisky. The other members followed his example.

—Wilkes Spirit cautions those who made bets against Weston walking his hundred miles not to pay anything. It says he never walked a hundred miles at the rink, and we can prove it. No doubt some of the newspaper dupes think he did, but we know better.

—A Rocky mountain paper, noting the invention by a Chicago man of a process by which a dead body can be petrified as hard as stone, thinks the inventor "ought to accompany our troops on the frontier where he could drive a pretty good business in petrifying Indians and selling them for tobacco signs."

—A widow in Boston, who was under age, recently signed papers giving up her child to another, and Chief Justice Chapman has decided that the writings have no legal force, she having no legal right merely as a mother and a widow. Exceptions were taken and the case goes to the full Bench.

—The leading job printers of Boston have decided to keep a black book for each other's inspection, wherein shall be registered the names of individuals who neglect to pay their bills or who order printing and never call for it. They feel compelled to do this to protect themselves from numerous "dead beats" about town.

—In St. Paul, Minnesota, a little girl of seven years, while drawing her baby brother about the yard in a baby wagon, accidentally upset it, and the baby was slightly hurt in consequence. The little girl was so terrified at this trifling accident that she dropped down in her tracks, and the parents hastening to their children, found her dead.

—A wash tub riot has taken place at San Francisco, the rioters being all Chinese Washermen. It arose from the fact that certain of the washermen undertook to do the work at less than the regular rates. Fifteen Chinamen were arrested, and a quantity of hatchets, pistols and other weapons secured. The Chinese did no harm to the white citizens, but only fought among themselves.

—A San Francisco merchant, who had an unsalable article consigned to him from the East, got his personal friends together, assigned each a street, and instructed them to call at every store and inquire for this particular article. Then he advertised the goods, and the retail dealer, surprised at the unusual call which had been made for them, took them all off his hands at a high price.

—The President has ordered that the Marine Band shall attend the encampment of Knights Templar to be held in Williamsport, Pa., commencing on the 14th of June. They will accompany the commandery from Washington, D. C. Twenty-seven commanderies, representing over sixteen hundred Knights, have already signified an intention to participate.

—Madame Ollivier, the wife of the French prime minister, has recently been admitted to the Spanish order of "Noble Ladies." The decoration consists of a violet-colored ribbon, striped with white, to which a medal is attached. Members of this order are grandees in rank, and bear the title of excellency. There are in France ten other ladies members of this order, the chief of whom is the Empress.

—In the lately published statistics of the yearly suicides in France, it is seen that more prefer drowning than any other mode. Some razored their throats, some shot themselves, some took poison, and some leaped from high buildings. The least popular mode was to use a shot gun, only seven men adopting it. Buckshot tear such a terrible hole in one's body, and feel so mean on the passage through, that they are decidedly unfashionable.

—A family at New Albany, Indiana, have been singularly unfortunate. A few years ago the father lost his eye; later the eldest son was crippled for life by the wheel of an engine; two years ago the eldest daughter lost an eye by an arrow accidentally shot from a younger brother; a few months ago, another son was dreadfully damaged by a wagon, and, last week, the youngest son lost all his fingers and a portion of his thumb while playing with a straw cutter.

—In a little town out West a lady teacher was exercising a class of juveniles in mental arithmetic. She commenced the question, "If you buy a cow for ten dollars," when up came a little hand. "What is it Johnny?" "Why you can't buy no kind of a cow for ten dollars; father sold one the other day for sixty dollars, and she was a regular old scrub at that!"

—One of the fire engine horses in Atlanta, Ga., was sick the other day and the boys employed another, leaving him in his place in the engine house when they were called out. After they had gone *Joe*, the horse, became restless, and in a short time broke his halter and galloped off to the fire, when he took his place beside his mate and remained quite contented.

—Ancient but good: Old John Berry, who used to live up Lake Champlain, liked to tell a big story. One evening, sitting in the village store, he said he once drove a horse seventy-two miles in one day on the ice, when the ice was so thin that the water spirted up through the holes cut through it by the horse's hoofs. One of the bystanders remarked that seventy-two miles was a pretty good drive for one day. "Yes," said Uncle John, "but it was a long day in June."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday June 18, 1870.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

We are not among those who believe in premature discussions of any great political question. We rather incline to the belief that there is a time for everything and that everything should be done in its time. Hence, we do not think that it is meet that the discussion of the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency should be entered upon just now, especially so far as to narrow it down to localities and individuals. But it is not unfrequently the case that that unexpected and undesirable issues are forced upon public notice, which it is absolutely necessary to meet and answer in behalf of the general good.

We are led to take up this matter this morning, upon reading a letter from a New York correspondent in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, upon the subject of the next Democratic candidate for President. The *ipse dixit* of the writer is so peculiarly positive, not to say dictatorial, that a person naturally wonders why the communication did not appear in a Democratic, rather than a Radical journal—a matter which the writer can no doubt fully explain.

It was evidently, nay absolutely—written in the interest of Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, and for perusal in the West, the writer doubtless determining that it should receive publicity in some prominent Western journal, either Democratic or Radical. The *Commercial* doubtless being the most communicative Western journal of prominence, on this or any other important subject, the communication in question found its way into its columns.

Concerning Mr. HOFFMAN we have nothing to say in the way of bitterness or detraction, but to the contrary. He is a distinguished and honorable gentleman, worthy all the high honors that have been so lavishly showered upon him by the people of the city and State of New York. As we insisted some eight months ago, in reply to two or three articles in the *World*, upon this subject, Mr. HOFFMAN is being prepared for slaughter in the household of his own friends; and this new outburst of threatenings against the Democracy of the West, sustains the position then taken by THE POST.

We, of the West, know but one Democracy—the Democracy of the whole country—bound by the ties of a common interest, and charged with the high and holy mission of preserving a free government. We know no local Democracy, either in the East or in the West, in the North or in the South. Says the writer:

"The Democracy of the West must understand that in the next Presidential election they cannot afford to lose the great Democratic States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. It is in these States that the strength of the Democratic party is now found. They are all at this time in the hands of the Democracy, except Pennsylvania, which is very sure to be under Democratic control within a twelvemonth. If the Western Democracy mean to insist upon a Western candidate, or a candidate whose principles are obnoxious to the Eastern Democracy, it will hardly be worth while to make Democratic nominations at all."

Very true, but the "Western Democracy" will not suffer more from defeat than will the eastern Democracy. It will only be a common calamity, and the threats of the eastern Democrats, and their predictions of thinking of dire disaster, if everything is not done after their manner of thinking, are not only puerile and idle but positively inimical ot future success.

We cannot conceive wherein the leading Democratic spirits in the west are obnoxious to the Democracy of the whole country. Let the self-sufficient gentry of the east turn their eyes to the halls of Congress and see who fights the Radical party there, and outflank the strategies of an overwhelming majority. Do the Democratic leaders there all hail from the east? By no means. The leading Democrats in Congress are Western men—men who have fought long and nobly, and who have never been vanquished.

But as the writer progresses he fully uncovers himself, and gives the reader to understand the precise reason why he objects to the Western Democracy—a reason that dates back for its origin to the creation of the bondholding aristocracy, and which is put upon the tongue of every bloated nabob, who has grown rich upon the toil of the mechanic and day laborer, by filching from him a moiety of his half rewarded toil in payment of the interest upon their untaxed bonds.

In speaking of the financial issues of 1868, and as they still exist, in reality, the writer says:

No man could carry the Eastern Democratic States on the Pendleton platform. If the Western Democracy will but understand this, they will see the folly of nominating any old Copperhead for President. Governor Hoffman belongs to the Young Democracy. He upheld the Union during the war, having taken an active part in this direction, and exerted a great influence upon his party here. In financial matters he has been with those who desired to uphold the credit and honor of the Government.

And why? What the writer denominates the PENDLETON platform is nothing more nor less than the platform upon which Mr. SEYMOUR ran for the Presidency in 1868. It was the expression of principles, agreed upon by the Democracy of the whole Union, enunciated as such and endorsed by Mr. SEYMOUR in the following words in his formal acceptance of the nomination, when speaking of the resolutions constituting the platform; "As the presiding officer of this Convention I am familiar with their scope and import; as one of its members I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in a contest upon which we are now entering, and shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in public or *private* life."

Mr. HOFFMAN also endorsed the platform in similar terms during the canvass of 1868, in his speech at Buffalo, as well as various other places. Hence, it is a little curious that just now the Democratic platform of 1868, should be used as a besom of destruction against the "Western Democracy." The objectionable points in the estimation of the gentleman in New York are evidently the following resolutions:

"Third—Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment; and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth—Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value, including Government bonds, and other public securities.

Fifth—One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

These were among the declared principles of the Democratic faith, promulgated by the solemn sanction of the National Democratic Convention in 1868, embracing delegates from all the States in the Union, acting in harmony and accord and with rare unanimity, and endorsed as above recited by the candidate, that able and distinguished statesman, Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR. These avowed principle remain the creed of the National Democracy, until they are modified or rescinded by as high a politodeliberative body as first promulgated them, and until they are either modified or abrogated the Democracy will, as it is in duty bound, stand by them.

We do not care to discuss the merit and the unimpeachable justice of the above resolutions to-day. This paper has occupied no uncertain or equivocal grounds in relation thereto. But we do desire to say a word or two in conclusion.

We care not personally where the next candidate for the Presidency comes from. If he is a good and a true man and a genuine Democrat, he will receive our unqualified support. But when the wise men of the East set up the claim that that section is peculiarly entitled to the Presidential candidate, on the score of preeminent intelligence and overwhelming popularity, they should cast about them, and notice the fact that the great men, the real statesmen of both parties, who now occupy the political stage, hail from the hither side of the Apalachian range. That SUMNER and WILSON and SPRAGUE and the rest of the Radical Senators of the East are dwarfed to the merest pigmies in broad and comprehensive politics, in the presence of the gifted Ohioan who leads the Democracy in the Senate. That the brightest man in the New York delegation was born and reared and received his first Congressional honors in the heart of the State of Ohio. That the most polished orator and the most unanswerable logician on the Democratic side of the House hails from the western boundary of Indiana; and that from Wisconsin comes the ablest debater in the House, and a man who would adorn any position in the gift of the people.

We do not make those localizations with a view of making invidious comparisons between the various sections of the country, but to call the attention of the wiseacres of the East to a palpable and an undeniable fact. If they fail to profit by the suggestiveness of the handwriting on the wall, then they only need expect to see the sequel of their obstinancy written in four words: *Mene, mene, tekel upharsin.*

In the last canvass New York's most gifted son was presented for the suffrage of the American people. The grandest slogan that rallied around him, the 2,643,612 Democratic votes, was that of the resolutions already quoted and embodied in the platform of principles. They owe their origin to the West. We have already tried one man from New York—from the East. We know the power of the bondholding interest in that direction. The people of the whole country know it and feel it to their disadvantage in every relation of life.—The bondholder of the east held the potent wand that paralyzed the national Democracy in 1868. Shall we invite—or even permit—such a catastrophe in 1872? Nay, verily! The young and giant Democracy of the West are entitled to consideration in the next campaign. It cares not which of its gifted leaders shall carry the oriflamme of Democracy to victory two years hence, but that one of them is entitled to do so, it will insist.

There can be no question of sections in this matter. The Democratic States of the West cannot afford to lose the Democratic States of the East, and *vice versa*. But suppose the question will be raised, what will be the result? Let the observing men of both parties note the action of Western Congressmen, regardless of party, on the tariff measures that for months have been before Congress. The census now being taken will show that the centre of population has moved far Westward during the last decade, and that the great West is not to be trifled with by either party—that localizations and sectionalities are the last things to come from the East.

In conclusion, we predict that the next candidate for the Presidency will come from the West, and that he will be worthy the victory that the Democratic party will be sure to win.

HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS ON THE WAR PATH AGAIN.

After a season of enforced rest, the Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS again appears before the public in his favorite role of tax agitator. His signature is appended to a four column article, which is printed in the *Gazette*. He never deals anonymously with any question, and usually puts forth his full strength, when he puts in an appearance. Long use has made him familiar with the theory and principle of taxation, and he will find, notwithstanding the opposition of the organ, that he has now, as heretofore, a willing audience. Much of that is due to his own efforts in instructing the people of Allegheny county, how they might avoid the payment of interest and principal of bonds, issued by lawful authority. He taught them the lesson of repudiation, which they acted upon to their great scandal and pecuniary loss. He was the distinguished advocate of a doctrine which produced demoralization, by setting aside plighted faith and the sacredness of contracts. He persuaded the people, they were not obliged in law or morality, to pay for what they did not receive a profitable equivalent. Too ready, as are most people, to take advantage of any avenue of escape from taxation, he succeeded even beyond his expectations in arousing a popular excitement, which he played upon with all the cunning of a demagogue. Upon this wave he mounted into Congress, and was among the first and loudest to proclaim death to all who doubted the right to issue bonds for any purpose and to any extent, the only equivalent to the people being an overwhelming burden of taxation and their lives. He insisted upon the principal and interest being paid in gold, to the utmost farthing. There was to be no abatement as in former years; he held with such eloquence, that because the bondholder only paid thirty cents on the dollar, therefore he should receive no more in return. If it took every farm and homestead, and mortgaged the labor of every man in the land, it must be paid, because of plighted faith and good morals.

It certainly required something more substantial than the speeches of THOMAS WILLIAMS, to persuade the bankers of London and Amsterdam, who had invested to the extent of million of dollars in the bonds of Allegheny county, to invest in our government securities, which had but the same plighted faith to recommend them. If Congress had been made up of such converts as the Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, there would have been no investments in that quarter.

The article in the *Gazette* to which we have alluded, from the pen of this gentleman, is in opposition to the income tax, which developes the idea that he is again upon the war path, and intent upon arousing the people to reject a tax he voted to impose, and which is now found to be exceedingly unpopular. As much as any other man has he assisted in getting the people into this difficulty, and he owes to them to spend the balance of his days in getting them out. He argues the case with his accustomed ability, and fortified with facts and figures will be able to make an impression upon the masses. But all this goes for very little, since he has helped to secure the power to Congress, to override the right of States and communities to regulate their own affairs. In bringing the matter home to this locality he says:

It seems to be thought, however, as it was perhaps thought then, that so small a fraction of our population as 270 000 individuals can be oppressed with impunity. If they can be, it is not at least from such communities as ours, where 4,715 of these victims are to be found contributing to the revenue in this form alone, nearly half a million a year, ($484,305) or nearly *one-fiftieth* of the whole, to about the *one hundredth and sixtieth* part of the population, that such legislation is to receive support.

But is this so? It may be possible that in merely agricultural communities, as in the county of Butler, where only *thirty-one* individuals pay $1,644, and in Mr. Phelps' county of Armstrong, where *seventy-one* pay $5,634—while in the Allegheny part of the same district *twenty-seven hundred and seventy-four* pay $186,777—the people may be indifferent to the sufferings of their less favored fellows here, but in the great commercial as well as manufacturing cities of the country upon which this burthen almost exclusively falls, the feeling must be a very different one.

Not content with his exposition of the injustice of the income tax on general principles, he must needs reduce it to a question of politics and ask relief on the ground that Republicans mainly pay it. This may be true for the banner county, where the voters stand as two to one, but how is it throughout the United States, where there is nearly an equal division of parties? He weakens his argument when he asks:

What are the politics of these men whom it is thus proposed to victimize with our consent? They are almost invariably Republicans—as every intelligent mechanic at least must logically be—and amongst the most active and influential men of the party. Inform us, if you can, how many of the men who vote the Democratic ticket in these communities contribute to the Income Tax.

THE UNITED STATES AND LABOR.

We published, recently, some statistics bearing upon the industrial interests of this country, culled from reports presented to both Houses of the English Parliament, presenting from an English standpoint, the condition of the industrial classes of this country, and fully explaining the preference in which the foreign industrial classes hold the United States over all other countries. From that report it is evident that America is regarded as the paradise of laborers, and justly, too. An examination into the growth and prosperity of the United States is never more interesting than when it is directed to the details of the vast industrial machinery by which this growth has been effected. The wealth of the United States is of comparatively recent acquisition. It can be traced back by no long lines of entailment, descending from father to son, as in England, nor is it possessed, in the main, by those who have not accumulated it by personal industry, skill, or supervision. There is no country in the world where wealth and easy competence are the result of honest industry, nor where so large an aggregate of it remains in the possession of those who do the burdens of labor. It is true that there is too large a number who live by preying upon the producers of wealth; but when these are considered in comparison with the farmers, the artisans, the laborers of all classes, their numbers will be found to be insignificant, and their wealth fleeting—uncertain—and not nearly as great as might be supposed by the contemplation of some masterstroke by which fortunes are suddenly acquired, but not earned.

The immense tide of immigration that has been flowing into this country for many years past, affords an evidence of the superior attractions of the United States for the industrial classes, which has been corroborated by the English report referred to. This report dwells upon the educational advantages afforded by our system of common schools—showing how, in the language of the report, "the lowly citizen of to-day may aspire to Presidential honors to-morrow." The following sentence contains in a nutshell, the whole secret of our national and individual prosperity:

The laboring classes may be said to embrace the entire American nation. Every man works for a living, follows a profession, or is engaged either in mercantile or industrial pursuits.

This can be said of no other country in the world, and especially where hereditary nobility constitutes a large class, since they are drones of society, consuming enormously the fruits of productive labor. It cannot do otherwise than to diminish the income of the laboring man, and to interfere, in other respects, with his national interests. What wonder, then, that he turns his weary steps to some other land, where he may be relieved of his burdens, and where the doors of advancement are open to him, and bid him to enter? In this country there is no titled nobility to frown upon him if he attempt to rise to what he considers a higher class of society. He finds lands in abundance, so cheap that the actual cost in fee per acre, is less than the rent he paid for his little "patch" in the old country.

He finds himself within a stone's throw of an excellent school, where his children can acquire an education, in most cases, free of cost. In the meantime, he can pursue his trade or calling, support his family handsomely, have meat every day in the week, and deposit a sum of money in the savings bank on Saturday night. He soon buys a "lot" in the outskirts and builds a little house upon it, and moves from the "tenement" building forever. Henceforth he is a man of property, independent, we may say rich, when compared with his condition in the old country. His change politically is no less wonderful. In due course of time he becomes a voter—a law-maker, and his aid is asked in deciding the most important political questions of the century.

The report enters into a comparative statement of the industries in several of States, showing the number of each class, and thus affording a basis from which the prospects of remunerative employment may be estimated. Particular information is given concerning the openings for labor, the wages generally obtained, and the expenses of living; and the whole report abounds in facts and figures which, if circulated among the European laboring classes could not fail to convince them that the United States is a highly favored land for a man who earns his living. A summary is given of the Pennsylvania coal "strikes" as showing the drawbacks there are in this country to the mining population. On the other hand, the system of co-operation is presented as a means of counteracting and in time preventing the recurrence of "strikes," which, oftener than otherwise, act to the disadvantage of the employee. As a whole, the report shows with a clearness not to be misunderstood, that the United States is the best country in the world for the working man, and we sincerly wish it could be placed in the hands of every man in Europe.

IN A BAD WAY.

The Republican party in the "banner county" is not happy. "Much spoyle" has generated corruption, and complaints loud and fervent are frequently heard of bad men in the public service, the Legislature a reproach, whisky rings, City Hall and City Finance rings, public office sought for the stealings, and wide spread discontent the result. The Temperance men feel their oats, having polled more votes for their candidate for Commissioner last fall than the regular Republican nominee. They now propose to nominate a full ticket on the 6th of July. A considerable portion of the party, utterly disgusted with the mode of selecting candidates, and the impudence and rapacity of those who hold office, and having failed to make an impression upon the Republican County Executive Committee, have also issued a call, addressed to the Republicans of Allegheny county, to meet on the same day appointed by the Temperance men, 6th of July. The call reads:

The mass of the Republican voters of this county are not satisfied with the mode of making nominations for public offices. The party has no fair representation in the Convention; the result is—weak, incompetent, and in other respects, unfit nominations. Corruption largely prevades the public service. The Legislature of our noble old Commonwealth has become a reproach and a by-word. The fruits of the glorious works of the past are in danger of being swept away by the rising tide of corruption.

The Committee, assuming to represent the Republican party of this county, have issued a call for nominating Conventions to meet on the 30th day of August next. The postponing of the Conventions to so remote a period, plainly shows that the committee are unwilling to trust the nominations to be made to the ordeal of public scrutiny, and the effect will be to reduce the voters of our party to the alternative of supporting any ticket, however objectionable, or that may be nominated by any means, however unfair, or not voting at all.

Under these circumstances, we call on the Republicans of Allegheny county to come out and form a ticket for themselves. For this purpose we invite you to meet in your respective election districts, at the places appointed by law for holding elections, on Saturday, the second day of July next, between the hours of *four* and *seven* o'clock P. M., and discarding the professional office hunter and professional delegate, select two of your best citizens as delegates to a convention to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Wednesday following, July 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a Republican Congressional, Legislative and county ticket, and also to provide an improved method for making nominations in the future.

We invite the cordial co-operation of all honest Republicans who wish to rescue the organization from the corrupting domination of selfish and unprincipled politicians.

The public will be astonished to read in the *Gazette* that these men are "intriguers"—which also says: "We don't like such leaders and despise their motives." But the ring will beat these Temperance men and reformers, by electing their own delegates and taking possession of the Convention, which is to meet on the 6th of July. They promise to do this and they have the money and the audacity, and the *Gazette* will help them. They are not to be freightened by long list of names of well disposed citizens, who always signed whatever they asked, provided it costs nothing but who never attend primary meetings. They havn't time, it would spoil their clothes. Does any body suppose Mr. COCHRAN, the City Treasurer, will surrender the interest on four hundred thousand dollars, or the banks where it is deposited, hand it over to any one else? Will the enterprising gentlemen who engineer parks and city halls let go a good thing? Not much.

Nevertheless; we like the little show of courage manifested by the reformers. It looks healthy, and proves the waters to be moving, but what will it all amount to when the old leaders take the war path?

HON. FRANCIS HUGHES ON THE XVTH AMENDMENT.

At a recent meeting of the Democracy of Schuylkill county, Mr. HUGHES made the following remarks:

Now that the XVth Amendment is passed, the petticoats are coming out for the XVIth. The Supreme Court will probably be called on to say whether the people of any State can force the negro as an elector on the white men of Pennsylvania. The laws of nature are much stronger in the human breast than can ever be the behests of a party, though it may serve the interests of that party. He believed with Senator Douglass, that this is a white man's government, founded by white men, for white men and their posterity forever. If the right of suffrage be a boon to the darkies, they are under no obligations for it to the Democratic party. [Prolonged applause.] They owe it to the Republican party, and may vote with them, as they no doubt will. It is true some of them have a good deal of white blood and a good deal of sense, and are quite intelligent. Only an hour ago he had heard a copper-colored individual giving lectures to some young lawyers on the French and Italian languages, and quite probably he was more at home on that subject than they were. Yet the worst enemy is he who would elevate the negro to a level with the white man, or rather reduce the white man to a level with the negro. It is degrading the one, and forces the other out of his natural position. They now already want their councilmen in the city of Philadelphia, and their school controllers. They want their children to sit side by side with the white children in the schools. As Fred. Douglass said, they want the three boxes, the ballot-box, the jury-box and the cartridge-box. Only lately a gentleman told me that in one of our States he saw a white man tried by a jury of nine negroes and three white men. Reason must eventually resume its sway. As long as the Supreme Court has not declared it unconstitutional, the Democratic party, as a law abiding party, must submit to it. But the same power that did it can undo it, and the time will and must come when that part of the constitution will be entirely wiped out and expunged as was the resolution of the United States Senate censuring General Jackson. Look at the signs of the times since the adoption of the amendment. Connecticut, before Republican, elects a Democrat, and the Radical Governor is superseded by his Democratic competitor, English. Then came New York, with its immense majorities for the Democratic candidates for the Judges of the Court of Appeals. We were at first surprised to hear that the majority was 50,000, then it was 60,000, then 70,000, then 80,000, and now it is about 90,000, and he did not know whether it would stop short of 100,000. This is a glorious vindication of the natural law stamping the white man as the superior. The Democratic party should not cease to agitate and to vindicate the white man's rights.

"ENTERPRISE" at the present day, scarce conveys an idea of the vast resources and inventive genius of the American mind. There is not a word, or a phrase even, in the English vernacular, which fully expresses it. As an example, the railroad quarrel between the two great Railroad Kings, JAY GOULD and Commodore VANDERBILT, which cut off the Erie road from connection with Niagara Falls from Buffalo, conceived and has developed one of their wonderful schemes which startle men almost out of propriety. JAY GOULD, not to be thwarted by the great "Central" Sanhedrim, immediately bought the right of way from Buffalo to Niagara Falls, put an enormous force immediately at work, and expects to have the entire fifteen miles track completed, stocked, and in running order, within ninety days! The track over the Suspension Bridge has already been laid, and it in contemplation to build a new bridge of the same description, parallel with it, across the Niagara river.

THE celestials who have just arrived in New Orleans via Panama are from the Southern provinces of China, and are believed to be admirably adapted for labor in the sugar and cotton fields of the South. Another ship load will arrive in a few days. These laborers have gone to Arkansas under an engagement to work on a cotton plantation, and those to arrive are intended for the sugar plantations on the Lafourche of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, who imported them. As soon as SUMNER and Congress see that the Southern people are about to cultivate their plantations without Sambo, we shall hear a hue and cry about "the horrors of the Coolie trade," and Congressional interference in the matter of contracts with the Chinese. Anything to annoy the South is sound Radical doctrine.

MASSACHUSETTS workingmen are protesting against the contracts for Chinese labor just made by some of their employers, and a bill is already before the Senate Judiciary committee with the title "A bill to prohibit contracts for servile labor." It provides that every contract for labor any part of the consideration of which shall be the money for transportation advanced or secured for any alien from any foreign country, which provides for a longer period of service than six months shall be declared to be a contract for servile labor, and contrary to public policy. Any person who shall contract for such a longer period shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars.

THE Savannah *Republican* says that the Florida Legislature adjourned on Saturday last, after carrying out the will of the Governor and his ring. One million additional bonds were authorized, and it now remains to be seen whether anybody will be silly enough to buy them. As a faithful journalist, we warn the financial men of the country against them. They will not be worth the paper on which they are printed, for they are issued against the wishes of the people of Florida, and they are resolved not to pay them or any part thereof.

SPOTTED TAIL writes encouragingly to Mrs. Spotted Tail. In his last letter home he says:

The white man is like the sands of the sea. His huts are like the trees of the forest. His horses are iron. Their speed is lightning. He has a little wire that goes over the great country. It reaches a hundred nations. He blows through the wire. The white man is a great blower. The words of his mouth go the ends of the earth. They call up warriors and summon men to the council. But the soul of the Spotted Tail knows no fear.

The Chicago *Times* wants to know if the appointment of Senator CAMERON'S son-in-law as minister to Turkey had any connection with SIMON'S recent conversion to the support of the San Domingo treaty?

A DEMOCRATIC MEMBER of the House proposes to advocate WHITTEMORE'S admission on the following grounds: This is a representative Government, and Congress has no right to dictate to the people whom they shall select to represent them. The house branded WHITTEMORE as a thief, and with that brand upon him he went back to his constituents. They have re-elected him. The inference is that in his district the thieves are in a majority. But the House has no right to say that those thieves cannot be represented. WHITTEMORE must have his seat.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 13.

SENATE.

Mr. TIPTON call up the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Brownsville, Nebraska, to Denver, Calliforna. Passed.

Mr. HOWARD called up a land grant bill for a railroad through Dakotah Territory. It was amended to prohibit the Company taking any land in an Indian reservation or running through the same without the consent of the tribe occupying it and of the President of the United States. Passed.

The Apportionment Bill was taken up in the Committee of the Whole, and the Senate Committee's amendment was agreed to, and the bill was then reported to the Senate, the question being on concurring in the first amendment, increasing the number of Representatives in the House from 275 as provided by the House bill, to 300.

Mr. MORTON opposed the proposed increase of sixty members, the present number being 240, as making the House too wieldy and impairing its efficiency. Referring to the disadvantages of making the population a basis of representation, he said the result of the large increase of members, which would follow, would be the same as in the British Commons.

Mr. THAYER was in favor of the largest increase as lessening the onerous duties of members and injustice to the new States.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, in reply to Mr. Thurman, said that with the figures of three hundred, Rhode Island, Vermont and probably New Nampshire would each lose a member.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought that it was a matter of opinion, and referred to an estimate of census returns from the New York *Tribune*, according to which, on a basis of three hundred members no State would loose a representative except Vermont, and it was uncertain whether she would or not. The estimate, after allowing for persons deprived of the right to vote, and therefore not whether the representative population placed the total population of the United States at a little over forty millions.

Mr. DRAKE took similar ground to Mr. Morton, being unwilling to recognize the principle that no State should have its representation diminished.

Mr. TRUMBULL read a statement of the estimated increase of representation of each State upon a basis of 300 members, by which Massachusetts, Connecticut, North Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky and Kansas gained one member; New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Ohio, California and Indiana, two; New York, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota three, and Pennsylvania and Illinois five. Virginia and West Virginia would have an increase not determined. The other States would remain as at present except, possibly, Vermont, which might lose one.

Mr. YATES argued that a smaller district would make representation more directly responsible to their constituents.

After some further discussion the amendment increasing the number to three hundred was concurred in. Yeas, 31; Nays, 21.

HOUSE.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a Bill to amend the naturalization laws, and moved the previous question.

The first section makes false swearing in application perjury, and punishable as such.

The second and third sections punish false personations and the use or possession of forged records or certificates, &c.

The fifth section gives to the United States Courts jurisdiction over all offenses under the act.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the bill be tabled, which was negatived—43 to 113.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved an adjournment. Negatived.

The morning hour having expired during the vote on adjournment, Mr. DAVIS moved the rules be suspended and the bill passed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected, saying the bill had already gone under the rule.

After another motion to adjourn, the rules were suspended and the bill passed —126 to 46—a strict party vote.

Mr. STOKES moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill removing all political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment upon citizens for participation in the late rebellion, and providing that no person so relieved shall be required to take what was known as the iron-clad oath.

Mr. WARD said that the bill would relieve even Jeff. Davis.

Mr. STOKES—Yes, it will make a clean sweep.

The House refused to suspend the rule—59 to 110, all the Democrats voting aye, together with the following Republicans: Messrs. Buckley, Dockery, Fitch, Pierce, Platte, Sargent, Stokes and Tillman.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the river and harbor bill, which appropriates $3,498,000, including the following items:

For harbors on Lake Michigan, $368,500; St. Mary's falls, canal and river, Michigan, $50,000; rivers in Michigan, $380,000 harbors on Lake Erie, in Ohio, and in Pennsylvania, $106,000; lake harbors in New York, $233,000; upper Mississippi river, $36,000; Wisconsin river, $100,000; Minnesota river, $10,000; St. Anthony Falls and rivers above them, $10,000; Des Moines Rapids, $40,000; Rock Island Rapids, $150,000; Illinois river, $100,000; Mississippi mouth, $300,000; Falls of the Ohio and Louisville Canal, $250,000; Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, $150,000; Ohio river, $50,000; Tennessee river, $30,000; enlargement of the harbor at Chicago, $100,000; examination and survey of the northern and northwestern lakes and rivers, and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and for contingencies not provided for, $150,000.

The second section directs the Secretary of War to cause an examination or survey, or both, of a large number of specified ports, including a survey for a ship canal route from Perripia, on the Illinois river, to Rock Island, on the Mississippi river.

The item for the falls of the Ohio river was discussed at considerable length, and finally agreed to.

Mr. ARNELL moved to increase the amount for the Tennessee river to $80,000. Agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN moved to insert the item of $50,000 for improving the mouth of the Calumnet river, in Illinois. Ruled out of order. Mr. Logan also moved to increase the amount for the Chicago harbor to $150,000, the extra $50,000 for labor on the refuge. After discussing the amendment it was agreed to.

Without finishing the bill the Committee arose, and then Mr Sawyer, who had charge of the bill, moved its further consideration to take place in the House. Agreed to.

Mr. DAWES moved a suspension of the rules, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Several members obtained leave to have their speeches printed in the *Globe*.

The Speaksr laid before the House a message from the President condemnatory of the atrocious manner in which the conflict in Cuba is carried on, on both sides, representing that the object of the Cubans who urge the recognition of their beligerent rights in war with Spain; declaring his inability to see in the present condition of the contest there, those elements that are required to establish war in the sense of the law, and inviting attention to all the bearings of the question.

The message having been read Mr, Banks, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved it be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. JUDD, a member of the committee, suggested its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BANKS said the question had been fully considered by that committee, and they had made a report, which would come up to-morrow.

Mr. COX remarked that the limitation of the President's right to make communications to Congress was that he might, from time to time, give it information on the state of the Union, but he regarded this message as an attack on the report of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) and it should be, as in the case of Andrew Johnson's message, laid on the table without reference to a committee.

Mr. BANKS said he had not made the motion in the spirit to which the gentleman from New York referred. It was usual for the House to lay the message on the table and have it printed.

Mr. DAWES suggested that after the remarks of the gentleman from New York, it would not be respectable to lay the message on the table.

Mr. BANKS modified his motion, and moved to refer the message to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. COX moved to lay the message on the table, which was negatived.

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

SENATE

A Florida Railroad grant bill was passed.

The House bill defining the duties of Pension agents and providing for quarterly payment of pensions, &c., was discussed and laid aside.

Mr. CASSERLY introduced a bill that nothing in the act of May 18, 1870, relative to the Northern Pacific Railroad, shall be construed into a guarantee of its bonds by the United States, and that it shall not issue mortgage bonds exceeding in amount $50,000,000.

Mr. ASBORNE reported a bill granting lands to the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company.

Mr. CREBS offered a resolution reciting the proceedings at the Constitutional Convention at Springfield, Ill., in favor of the removal of the National Capital, and referring the same to the Committee on Public Expenditures. Agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the amount drawn from the Treasury on account of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers and Soldiers' Home, how expended, &c Adopted.

The House than proceeded to vote on the currency bill and amendments. All the amendments were rejected except Mr. Judd's, which strikes from the second section the last sentences as to the redemption of United States notes equal to 80 per cent. of additional circulation issued. The bill passed by 98 to 81.

HOUSE.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to relieve all coal from taxation, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HOOPER made a minority report and moved the same reference. The minority report, signed by Messrs. Hooper, Allison, Brooks and Marshall, states that there were two members absent when the matter was considered; that the minority could not agree with the bill reported by the majority, and therefore proposed a substitute, and that if all the members had been present the minority bill would have been adopted.

The substitute provides that on and after September 1, 1870, bituminous and other coal, imported into the United States, shall be admitted free of duty.

Mr. SCHENCK made a statement. He concurred in the minority report and after some discussion the bill, at Mr. Ward's motion, was recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee.

It authorizes the issuing of $95,000,000 of National Bank Notes.

It provides for the redemption of $45,000,000 of three per cent certificates.

It re-distributes $25,000,000, taking it from those States which have an excess of circulation, and allows banks to remove from such States to others where an increase of banking facilities are wanted.

The consideration of the Cuban question was resumed.

Mr. WOOD favored the majority report. In the course of his remarks he said he thought it a very singular circumstance that the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Butler, who had been instructed to enquire into the premature publication of the report of the Gold Investigation Committee, should have extended the enquiry without authority, into the issue and use of Cuban bonds, and that the President, in his recent message should have taken up the same points.

Mr. BUTLER said the public statements about the Cuban bonds did not come from any information obtained from his committee.

Mr. BANKS asked his colleague if he had not exhibited Cuban bonds to all the members of the House.

Mr. BUTLER replied that he had exhibited half a dozen Cuban bonds, which were taken from the pockets of a reporter of the city newspapers by paying him fifteen cents on the dollar for them.

Mr. BANKS asked his colleague further, why he had not made his report, having had the subject under consideration nearly three months.

Mr. BUTLER replied that he had brought before the Judiciary Committee the question of compelling the attorney of the Cubans to disclose the contract under which two millions of bonds had been deposited, and the question was still before the committee.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected to the disclosure of the matter before the committee and the Speaker sustained the objection.

Mr. WILLARD spoke in support of the views of the minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and defended the course of Secretary Fish.

Mr. BUTLER, the next speaker, while announcing himself the friend of Cuban independence, said he believed the course taken in carrying on the war in Cuba had retarded and was retarding the independence and consequent annexation to this country. He defended Secretary Fish and also Cushing, who knew nothing of the President's message until it had been read in the House, and never received a dollar for his services from the Spanish minister directly or indirectly on any occasion. He claimed that under the neutrality laws the Cuban Junta could send all the men and munitions they could get on a ship from Boston or New York to Cuba, unsearched with full knowledge and without the interference of the United States Government, until the ship got within a marine league of the island of Cuba. The resolution reported, said "just escaped," being anything except mischievous, they would embroil the United States in a quarrel with Spain. If the gentleman asked whether he was not willing to have war with Spain he would say as a Fourth of July business he was, but as a statesman he was not. Because Spain was just in position to desire war. She had a Government only provisional; not with any ascertained dynasty, and not with any hold on the people. If Spain could get into a war with the United States on a fair pretense, the effect would be to make her people rally around her Government. It would unite them in a common bond of patriotism, and would give the Spanish Government a prestige at home. All she could lose was Cuba, and that, in his judgment, was already lost. But the effect on United States finances would be very prejudicial. It would prevent the funding of the national debt, and new bonds would have to be issued that would be sold abroad at forty or fifty cents on the dollar.

Mr. LOGAN replied to Mr. Butler in an animated manner, criticising him sharply in reference to his suggestions about the use of Cuban bonds. Once there had not been a stronger advocate for Cuban independence than the gentleman from Massachusetts, and now he was on the other side, and had insinuated that Cuban bonds had influenced the votes of members. Cuban bonds, he asserted, had no influence on members. Gold was far better for corrupting purposes than bonds, and if anything had been used on either side, it would have been gold. The insinuation was low and contrary to good manners and good faith; it was an act which ought not to be recognized as the act of a gentleman. [Applause in the galleries, which called forth a lecture from the Speaker.]

Mr. LOGAN continued, saying he meant no personal offense, but he was perfectly astonished at the gentleman from Massachusetts going off without authority and hunting up witnesses in an attempt to throw dirt on the reputation of his fellow members. He was astonished to see him—the friend of humanity, the friend of good reputations—undertake, in the interest of monarchy and oppression, of blood and carnage, and in opposition to liberty and freedom, the attempt to class his brother members with thieves and vagabonds.

Leaving the subject, Mr. LOGAN proceeded to advocate the cause of freeing Cuba, and to reply to the arguments made in the debate against the resolution. He thought he could give a reason why there was such opposition to the recognition of belligerency. It was not from the fear of being embroiled in war. It was because a few gentlemen had been sent to Madrid to make arrangements with Gen. Prim for the purchase of Cuba when it was to be turned over to Cubans for a hundred million dollars. That was the milk in the cocoanut; the meat in the egg. Could the gentleman from Massachusetts say that was not a fact. He (Logan) happened to know something of the secret workings and object of all those great appeals he heard today, as to the President's message. He said if General Grant had not been up in Pennsylvania fishing when the message was written, he would not have signed it as readily as he had done. He (Logan) was sorry the President had signed it. It was a bad message. It did not state the law correctly, and he was sorry to see the President put upon the record as misstating the law. He appealed to the House, if it erred at all, to err on the side of humanity and liberty, and to his fellow Republicans he appealed not to let the Democrats beat them in favor of liberty. [Applause.]

Mr. BANKS took the floor to close the debate.

Mr. BINGHAM appealed to Mr. Banks for an opportunity to offer a substitute for the resolution of the minority.

Mr. BANKS declined to yield.

Mr. DAWES submitted that it was hardly fair for the debate to be confined to members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Various suggestions were made to Mr. Banks that as the House had been in session seven hours, to consent to adjournment or recess, but he resisted them and appealed to the members to remain in session and dispose of the matter, as an adjournment, without disposing of it, would be fatal to the proposition. He then proceeded with the closing speech in support of the resolution.

After he closed, Mr. BINGHAM moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered, so that he might offer an amendment.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. A vote was taken on Mr. Eldridge's motion in the midst of intense excitement on the floor and in the crowded galleries, and decided in the negative—yeas, 81; nays, 94.

Mr. COX moved to adjourn. Lost—62 to 104.

The main question was then reconsidered, and Mr. BINGHAM offered as a substitute for the resolution of the minority the third section of the resolution of the majority, modified as follows:

That the President is hereby authorized to remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba has been conducted, and if he shall deem it expedient, take such measures as he may deem necessary to secure from both contending parties the observance of the laws of war recognized by all civilized nations.

The previous question was seconded and as that presented a new phase of the question, it went over, to be brought up as unfinished business to-morrow.

The House at seven o'clock adjourned.

Hon. Henry D. Foster.

The Democracy of Fayette county have just declared in favor of Hon. Henry D. Foster as their candidate for Congress. Since that Mr. Israel Painter has declined to run, and General Foster has the field to himself. He was fairly and legally elected to Congress, and was deprived of his seat by the combined efforts of Covode and Cessna. The people will see to it that he is sent back with such a majority as will prevent a contest. Covode refuses to run against Foster again. He knows he would be overwhelmingly defeated. General Foster is one of the ablest men in the State, and as honest as steel. He is just such a man as should represent every Democratic district in Congress.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.

THE QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION

When the amended House bill, increasing the representation to three hundred members of the Forty-second Congress is returned to the House, Marshal of Illinois, will submit an amendment, providing for minority representation in the election of members from the States at large. The amendment will embody the principles contained in the new constitution of Illinois, allowing each voter to have as many votes as there are members at large to elect, with the right to give all the votes to one candidate or to divide them among the candidates, as the voters may desire, It is understood that the Democrats will make the adoption of this amendment a condition precedent to the support of the bill.

DEFEAT OF RANDALL'S AMENDMENT TO THE CURRENCY BILL.

The amendment offered by Randall, of Pennsylvania, to Garfield's currency bill, was defeated in the House to-day by a large majority.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

NO MEETING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had no regular session yesterday, for the want of a quorum. A prominent member of the Committee stated that he thought no action would be taken on the Cuban message of the President; but apart from the message, some steps will be speedily taken with reference to outrages committed upon American citizens.

ULYSSES' CUBAN SENSATION.

General Cushing had nothing to do with the Presidents message on Cuba and no one outside the Exesutive Department knew of its existence before it was submitted to the members of the Cabinet. Belknap and Boutwell were absent from the city; those present agreed that the condition of affairs in Cuba did not justify a declaration of belligerent rights, and it is known that the position of the President is that while all people struggling for liberty have his sympathy, and while he would be glad to see all who live on this continent in possession of Republican Government, his oath of office requires him to see that the constitution and laws are respected, without regard to his individual desires or sympathy.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Union League of America, meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on Tuesday next.

A CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION left this morning for Lincoln University, for colored students at Oxford, Pennsylvania, to attend the commencement exercises.

JAPANESE PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS.

The State Department to-day received dispatches from Minister Motley, at London, principally in relation to the persecution of the converts to Christianity in Japan. The British, French and Prussian governments are in accord with our own in interposing their good offices for the protection of these Christians. They will exert their moral power to this end. Force cannot be used, as no treaty obligations are violated. It appears the Japanese opposition is not because the converts are Christians, but because it is feared the professed faith will render them disloyal to their government.

NAVAL ASSIGNMENTS.

Commodore Glisson has been ordered to command the European fleet; Commodore Almy to duty as chief signal officer of the navy; Commander W. M. K. Mays to command the Tuscarora; Rear Admiral Winslow to command the Pacific fleet; Rear Admiral Lee to command the North American fleet; Commodore M. Pennock to command the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

THE SÆNGER FEST

Inauguration Ceremonies—The Grand Procession—Societies Participating—List of Visiting Sængerbunds—The Reception Concert—Addresses of Welcome.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—The great meeting of the North American Sængerbundhas been inaugurated and in a successful manner. Notwithstanding the cloudy weather, the early part of the afternoon was without rain and most auspicious.

The procession was a large affair and quite attractive, consuming one hour in passing a given point. It embraced the police force, a zouave battalion, all the societies from abroad then arrived, the eleven home singing societies, German Pioneers, Working Mens' Union, Turners of this city and Covington, Turners' Carpenters' and Cigar Makers' Unions, Knights of Pythias, German sharpshooters McCook encampment of the G. A. R. the entire fire department and a large number of invited guests, including Governor Hayes, the Judges of the Courts, Board of Aldermen, members of the city Council. There were fifteen bands of music in the procession. The distinguishing feature was the splendid display of banners which has scarcely ever been equalled in Cincinnati. The procession marched very rapidly, the line was more than three miles long. A large number of stores and manufactories were closed for the time being. During the passage of the procession the streets were densely packed with people, while the windows, doors and every available inch of room was occupied. The number of spectators is estimated at 150,000. The houses in almost all parts of the city were more or less decorated, but on the line of march the most extensive display had been made. An immense arch had been thrown over Fourth street, near Pike's Opera Hall. Over Vine street, opposite Sænger Hall, was another arch, beautifully trimmed with evergreen and flags. Here young girls, dressed in white, placed on each banner a wreath of flowers, and presented bouquets to the members of the societies as they passed. Everywhere in the German part of the city the decorations were such as we have never before seen here, and other parts of the city were scarcely behind in this respect.

The number of visiting societies is very large, and embraces over eleven hundred singers from abroad. The eleven Cincinnati societies will number about seven hundred. In addition to these societies, delegates are present from Memphis, Pittsburg and New York, and societies from Baltimore, Peoria and Milwaukee. Many societies have brought their own bands, embracing some of the most distinguished in the West.

The reception concert occurred this evening at eight o'clock in the Saengerfest building. Thousands gathered about the building long before the hour arrived. The hall lights beautifully. It is two hundred and fifty feet long, and one hundred and ten feet wide, consisting of one immense arch, forming a body. The building is flanked by smaller arches, in which galleries are located. The whole is profusely and tastefully trimmed with American and firemens flags, and festoons of evergreens. The pillars are adorned with portraits of the great masters; behind the singers is a splendid representation of Polyhymnia. This lights up beautifully, and is the point from which the decorations proceed. The singers' stands consists of seats with one rising above another, with fountain playing in front. The house was not filled to-night, but the audience was equal to the expectations for the first night, which was to be consumed entirely by the Cincinnati societies and addresses of welcome and responses.

The performance was opened by a Jubilee overture, given by the Cincinnati Orchestra, which met with general acceptance. This was followed by the Cincinnati Singer Greeting, composed by Philip Anteler, the Director, dedicated to the Seventeenth North American Sængerfest, which was received with much enthusiasm.

The address of welcome was made by Governor Hays. He said all who were acquainted with the people of the United States knew that wise energetic effort to promote useful arts would command sympathy, but their presence in such numbers and enthusiasm, encouraged the hope that the fine arts, even in a money making age, may be successfully cultivated. Music, for the great multitude of its votaries, gathers no golden harvest, but you are teaching us that it is indeed its own exceeding great reward. As we listen here to you quoting from another, we are persuaded to believe that beauty, truth and goodness are not obsolete; that they spring eternally in the human breast, images to remind them of the infinite and fair. You come to life for a brief season, by your miraculous music, above the sordid and the selfish, and we warmly greet you and bid you as I do now, welcome, thrice welcome to Ohio.

The speech of welcome was then made by A. J. Goshorn, President of the Board of Councilmen.

The Bund banners were delivered to the President, Mr. Steinkamp.

Rev. Dr. Lillenthal, Chairman of the Festal, delivered a lengthy welcome address, which was greeted with great applause.

Hallelujah from the Messiah was admirably sung.

The response to welcomes was then delivered by Mr. Mueller, of Indianapolis, after which a splendidly sung selection closed the evening's entertainment.

To-morrow night the first grand concert takes place.

FOREIGN NEWS.

U. S. CONSUL FISKE HELD TO BAIL.

LONDON, June 15.—James Scofford Fiske, United States Consul at Leith, Scotland, arrested some days since, as reported previously, was to-day released from custody under £2,500 bonds to appear for trial. The accused became his own security in £500 the remainder being made up by four other securities.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, June 15.—Further testimony in favor of the abolition of compulsory pilotage on the Mersey was taken lately by the House of Commons Committee.

The proceedings in the House of Commons last evening was unimportant. Mr. Charles Buxton, member for East Surrey, moved an address to the Queen, asking her concurrence in the proposition for the appointment of a Commission to revise the translation of the Bible. He made a speech of some length, taking the ground that all English-speaking countries should concur. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said the Government had carefully considered the question, and thought it better to leave the subject to Ecclesiastical authorities. A revision of the Bible was of dubious utility, tedious and untimely. At length the motion was withdrawn, and soon after the House adjourned.

MARINE ACCIDENT.

The steamer City of Raquasa, it seems run ashore on the Irish coast and was damaged. She put into Queenstown for repairs, but will soon sail again for New York.

DECEASED.

Rev. Thomas Luby, mathematician of Trinity College, Dublin, died last evening.

THE ST. GOTHARD RAILROAD.

PARIS, June 15.—Yesterday there was a meeting of the members of the left centre party in the Corps Legislatiff, called to take action on the subject of the St. Gothard Railroad. After an interchange of views it was decided not to oppose the construction of the work, which is a joint undertaking of Prussia, Baden, Switzerland and Bavaria, but to request that the French Government take an interest in the Railroad.

A LARGE PURCHASE.

It is reported to-day, on good authority, that the Prince of Orleans advanced six hundred thousand francs to purchase the Gallo-Roman Amphitheatre, recently discovered in the Rue Morgue, in this city. The Government had previously refused to buy it.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON—Evening—June 15.—Consols for money, 92⅝; American securities are firmer; 5-20 bonds, '62, 90¾; '65, old, 89⅝; '67, 91⅛; 10-40's, 87¾. Stocks steady. Erie 11⅜; Illinois Central buoyant at 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 25⅛.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Cotton closed flat and irregular. Red western wheat 9s 1d@9s 2d. Spirits of petroleum 1s.

LONDON, June 15.—Linseed cakes active. Tallow dull at 45s 6d. Linseed oil heavy. Turpentine easier at 30s 6d@30s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Cotton dull; uplands, 10⅜ a10⅝c; sales 1,000 bales. Corn, 31s 6d. Flour 23s. California white wheat 10s 8d; red Western 9s 2d.

LONDON, June 15.—Refined petroleum dull at 1s 7d. Linseed oil easier 28s 6s. Linseed cakes easier. Tallow firmer at 45s6d@45s 7d. Linseed 28s 6d.

PARIS, June 15.—Bourse opened at 73f 2c. Closed firmer at 74f. 2c.

FRANKFORT, June 15.—Bonds opened firm but quiet at 95a96⅛.

HAVRE, June 15.—Cotton declining at 121½f for spot, 122f afloat.

ANTWERP, June 15.—Petroleum quiet.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous & Debilitated

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does produce upon your general health? Do you fee weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Doe your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spell of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you fell dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away trom everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knee weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and hem right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness abont them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseasse, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in these organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one. Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unles done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed,

H. T HELMBOLD.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

OIL MATTERS.

Production for the Month of May—Amount Shipped—Prices, &c.

We clip from the Titusville *Herald* the following items of interest, concerning the oil product, &c., for the month of May. Speaking of the production, the *Herald* says that there was an increase in the production for the month of May amounting to about nine hundred barrels daily over that of the preceding month.

Among the farms upon which the increase was light, or varying from ten to twenty-five barrels each, are the Shamburg Petroleum Company's tract, Gerow district, Pleasantville; Wood's farm, Petroleum Centre; Columbia and Rynd farms; Shaw farms, Union & Brevoort Petroleum Company's tract, Lower Cherry Run; Huidekooper and other farms near Pithole; H. McClintock, Tolls & J. Buchanan farms, near Rouseville. The increase on these farms, though small, reached in the aggregate to 250 barrels daily.

The most important increase during the month occurred in the districts south of Franklin upon the Allegheny river, including the Parker's Landing territory, upon the Tuttle farm and the vicinity of West Hickory, the daily increase in this locality averaging 226 barrels.

MONTHLY PRODUCT.

The following table shows the production during May 1870:

	BBLS.
Total shipment of Crude for May of bbls of 45 gallons each	398,353
Add to reduce to bbls of 43 gallons each	18,328
Total shipment of bbls of 43 gallons each	416,681
Stock on hand May 1st	328,609
Stock on hand June 1st	341,568
Add increase on June 1st	12,959
Total production during May	429,640
Average per day for 31 days	13,865
Average per day in May, 1869	10,953
Daily increase May, 1870, over May, 1869	3,71

There was no change of importance in the gravity of the product, and as previously stated there is less benzine used than formerly, and in consequence better oil and better prices are the result.

STOCK ON HAND.

On the 1st of June, the stock was 12,959 bbls in excess of that upon the 1st of May, while the total amount of stock was 341,568 bbls, against 365,484 bbls, June 1st, 1869, or 23,916 bbls less than at the same time last year. This includes all stocks at wells in iron tanks, and in the wooden tanks of refiners and pipe companies throughout the region. The latter amounted to about 12,500 bbls, and include the small stocks of Titusville, Miller, Shamburg, Story and Rynd farms, Petroleum Centre, Pioneer, McClintocksville, Oil City and Tidioute.

AMOUNT SHIPPED.

The total shipments of crude, equivalent of bbls. of forty-five gallons each, were 398,353, or 27,613 bbls. less than those of April. The shipments by river were exceedingly light, and only comprised a few barges from points below Oil City, on the Allegheny river. There was considerable refined oil shipped from points upon the O. C. & A. R. R., of which New York received the largest amount, and Philadelphia the next.

The following tables show the shipments of crude and refined of barrels of forty-five gallons each, of crude equivalent, by all routes, May, 1870:

By the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway northward from all stations:

	BBLS.
To New York	90,428
Boston	8,784
Philadelphia	26,296
Portland	2,587
Other points	8,845
Total	136,334
	BBLS.
From Tidioute by the Empire line:	
To New York	13,674
Philadelphia	3,650
Cleveland	2,640
Other points	2,750
Total	22,719

From Oil City by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway:

	BBLS.
To New York	7,197
Cleveland	14,706
Total	147,903

From Oil City by the Empire Line:

To New York	19,807
Philadelphia	14,200
Other points	
Total	34,127

By the Atlantic and Great Western and Jamestown and Franklin Railroads, from Reno and Franklin, and from places along the Allegheny Valley Railroad by the P. R. R. and A. V. R. R. Line:

	BBLS.
To New York	5,817
Philadelphia	13,756
Cleveland	4,168
Other points	5,255
Total	29,739

By the Allegheny Valley Railroad to Pittsburgh:

	BBLS.
From Venango City	12,032
All other stations	35,268
Total	47,300

By the Allegheny River to Pittsburgh:

From all points	10,208

Recapitulation of the above shipments,

	BBLS.
To New York	136,553
Cleveland	148,554
Boston	8,784
Philadelphia	60,032
Pittsburgh	97,501
Portland	2,587
Other points	16,458
Total bbls	398,35

The following table exhibits the shipments of crude equivalent from January 1st to June 1st, 1870:

	BBLS.
To New York	492,505
Cleveland	604,388
Boston	71,300
Philadelphia	150,764
Pittsburgh	403,817
Portland	12,288
Other points	104,849
Total	1,810,356

THE PRICES.

The following table exhibits the price of oil during the month, the figures given being those at which the majority of the sales were reported in the respective localities. In some instances the prices varied the quotations, however, include only ruling prices each day.

		Upper Creek.	Lower Creek.
May	2	$4.42½	$4.50
"	3	4.45	4.45
"	4	4.45	4.55
"	5	4.45	4.45
"	6	4.45	4.45
"	7	4.50	4.55
"	8	4.60	4.60
"	9	4.60	4.63
"	10	4.60	4.70
"	11	4.60	4.65
"	12	4.55	4.55
"	13	4.40	4.45
"	14	4.40	4.45
"	16	4.35	4.40
"	18	4.35	4.35
"	19	4.25	4.30
"	20	4.20	4.30
"	21	4.20	4.30
"	23	4.15	4.30
"	24	4.15	4.35
"	25	4.15	4.30
"	26	4.15	4.30
"	27	4.15	4.35
"	28	4.20	4.35
"	30	4.25	4.40
"	31	4.25	4.35

THE STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

The following table exhibits the prices bid for the following petroleum stocks at the New York Mining Stock Board, June 9, '70:

PETROLEUM STOCKS.	BID.
Bennehoff	30
Bergen Coal and Oil	40
Bliven Oil	40
Brevoort	1 00
Buchanan Farm	45
Central	62
Blood Farm	60
Home Petroleum	3 75
National	25
N. Y. and Allegheny	2 00
Northern Light	60
Pithole Creek	1 30
Rathbone Oil	30
Rynd Farm	30
United Pet. Farms	22
United States	75

PETROLEUM EXPORTS.

The following table shows the amount of petroleum exported from the port of New York, from January 1, 1870, to June 1, 1870, and from all other ports from January 1 to May 30, 1870:

	1870.	1869.
From New York.....gals	25,677,502	23,996,816
Boston	622,635	1,062,010
Philadelphia	11,953,474	8,323,052
Baltimore	867,328	475,441
Total exports from the U. S.	39,130,935	34,847,319
Same time in 1868		31,216,033
Same time in 1867		22,510,985

Nervous Headache, Liver Complaint, &c., &c.

The brain being the most delicate and sensative of all our organs, is necessarily more or less affected by all our bodily ailments. A headache is often the first symptom of a serious disease. If the nervous system is affected, there is always trouble at its source in the pericranium. And it must be here remarked that as the nervous fibres pervade the entire frame, no part of the physical structure can be affected without the nerves suffering sympathetically. Liver complaint affects the brain. Sometimes the effect is stupor, confusion of ideas, hyphchondriasis; sometimes persistent or periodical headache. In any case, the best remedy that can be taken is Plantation Bitters. In headache proceeding from indigestion or biliousness, or both, the stomachic and anti-bilious properties of the preparation will soon relieve the torture, by removing the cause. If the complaint is purely nervous—in other words, it it has originated in the nervous system, and is not the result of sympathy, the Bitters will be equally efficacious.

So light and delicate are all the preparations made from Sea Moss Farine that it is invaluable for invalids and all those requiring a light and easily digested food.

MW&S&W

Chapped Hands,

Face, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

SPECIAL NOTICES

NEW MARKET, N. H., Feb. 29, 1868.

REV. E. A. WILSON:—DEAR SIR: Allow me to send you a few lines as follows: About two years ago I found myself sinking and if were, from lung disease, and knowing that my family were predisposed to consumption, I was quite alarmed. I was given up by Dr. Hosch, of Dover, N. H., as beyond the reach of medicine. Soon after I wrote you, having no faith in your remedy, but only sent for a package to please a friend. After I received the first package of your medicine I took it according to directions, and was waiting between two opinions for three weeks, when I began to gain strength; night sweats and fever were fast leaving me, and I was inclined to try more, and did so. Your agent in London, Mr. Skinner, sent three packages, which I also took, and feel sure that they saved me from consumption and death. My friends will tell you the same. I have ordered it for others, and when they would take it, it had as good an effect. I know three persons who have been cured by your remedy, one my beloved wife.

I refer you to your agent, who will remember when I ordered the remedy and how much I have used; and send me a letter to you about nineteen months ago. I have strong faith that, if taken in season, it will do all it claims to do.

With gratefulness for the benefits of the invaluable remedy, I am, dear sir, most respectfully,

LUTHER PARRY.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street.

HALL'S

VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public to

RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR,

And create a new growth where it has fallen off from disease or natural decay.

It will prevent the hair from falling out.

All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing extant.

Our treatise on the Hair sent free by mail. Manufactured only by

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N.H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.

MANHOOD—YOUNG MAN, IF you are suffering from thee ffects of imprudent habits, and find yourself afflicted with Seminal Weakness and Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Memory, Unpleasant dreams, Weak Nerves, Headache, Nervous Trembling, General Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Skin, or derangement of the Urinary Organs, symptoms common to cases of Spermatorrhea, and which assuredly ruins the happiness and nuits the sufferer for BUSINESS PURSUITS OR MARRIAGE, lose no time in procuring the efficacious remedy known as

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar Street, N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail.

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to relieve you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best? A never-failing remedy will be found in DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases. Price One Dollar Per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

Four degrees stronger, are intended for married ladies in special cases. Price Five Dollars Per Box. Private circulars sent free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money in a letter and register it at the P. O. Address, BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar St., N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent well sealed by return mail. sep18:1y

THE PREVENTIVE OBSTACLE

The effect upon Population and Persona Health of Sexual Frauds. Translated from the French of L. F. E. BERGERET, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of the Arbois Hospital. (Jural) France. "This book is one which merits the thoughtful attention of every physician, and which we sincerely wish could be read by every married person."—*Medical Gazette*, (N. Y.) April 2, 1870. One volume, bound in cloth, 182 pages 12mo. Price, $1 50. For sale by Booksellers, or mailed free on receipt of Price by TURNER & MIGNARD, Publishers, 109 Nassau street, N. Y. a,21,eo13m

DR. BROWN, NO. 59 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

JUST OUT

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis, none so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick.

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10 Astor House, New York.

Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseat g "BROWN CUBEB THINGS." dec20

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SMITH & COWLEY,
m21:eo d&w6m Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIFTY ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE,

Half a mile from Altamont, the county seat of Grundy county, Tennessee, with House, one Acre Lot, 25 Bearing Apple Trees, &c., in Altamont. Price $1,600. Address J. B. WINCH, Georgetown, Beaver County, Pa. mp14:4tw

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—A LARGE 40 column paper, "Ledger" size, illustrated. Devoted to Sketches, Poetry, Wit, Humor, *genuine* fun, Nonsense (of a sensible kind,) and to the exposure of Swindling, Humbugs, &c. Only 75 cts. a year, and a superb engraving "Evangeline." 1½ x2 feet, *gratis*, 30,000 circulation. Money refunded to all who ask it. It is a wide-a-wake, fearless truthful. Try it now, 75 cts. a year. Specimens FREE. Address "BANNER," Hinsdale, N. H. m21:4tw

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free.

Adress DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. ap10:tyw-sp

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS testamentary upon the estate of JOHN FLANEGIN, late of the village of Clinton, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN MOODY, Executor,
ap30:3tw Clinton P. O., Pa.

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 20 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

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DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer. It strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and effectually curing the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Incipient Consumption, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, of any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and report in all cases that it is the most reliable and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drug or impurities, being prepared for those who require a tonic, and a pure, splendid, exhilarating drink, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, gins, bitters, or any other article, being more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

Address 619 State St., Chicago.
may14:1yw

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of incapacity are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which pr duces some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling Inflamation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenhorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that speciality than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases teat can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instructions to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's Opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients, there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

Office, No. 9 WYLIE ST., near Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa. apr3:d&w

PIMPLES ON THE FACE.—FOR Comedones, Black-worms or Grubs, Pimply Eruptions and blotched disfigurations on the face, Use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all Druggists. apr2:3mw

TO REMOVE MOTH PATCHES, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy. Prepared by Dr B. C. Perry, 46 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. apr2:tuhw

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.—Warranted a perfect cure for all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum Dyspepsia, Catarrh, and all diseases of the skin and blood. Entirely Vegetable. In case of failure, please send and get your money. No failures for 14 years. Over 16,000 Certificates on hand. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. Sold everywhere. $1 a bottle. Send for Circulars. ap16:1mw

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A Complete variety of

NEW DRESS GOODS

Including all the desirable

20, 25, 37 1-2, 50 and 75c.

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Drug House!

CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

Strictly Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Wines and Liquors, &c.,

Paints, Lead, Oils, Varnish, Turpentine, Benzine, Carbon Oil Neats Foot Oil, W. B. W. Oil, Paint, Varnish, and White Wash Brushes; Glaziers' Tacks, Putty, &c.

Trusses, Braces, Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Kneelets, Anklets, Infant Trusses and Bandages, &c., &c.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.—Sea Moss Farine, Hubbell's Prepared Wheat, and Comstock's Rational Food.

N.B.—Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

A. Torrence & Co.

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Manufacturers of

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STOVES!

Grate Fronts, Ranges

FENDERS, &c.,

235 Liberty and 242 Penn Sts.,

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LAND AGENCY.

250 FARMS

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D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. D. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Ruffin, N. C.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS,
LAND AGENTS, RUFFIN, N. C.
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Hives can be seen at all the leading Agricultural Houses. Italian Queen Bees for Sale

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BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS

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ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES

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A Perfect and Easily Working Machine.

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m622d&4tw PITTSBURGH, PA.

OVER $4,900,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agree ble flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mary Carter, deceased, late of Union township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

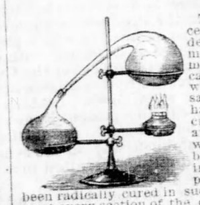
JAMES CARTER,
m14:6tw Union Township.

STRANGE BUT TRUE!—By sending 25c with age, height, color of hair and eyes, you will receive by return mail a correct portrait of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address D. C. CUTTER, Carthage, Ill. je11:4tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvelous. Inveterate cases of scrofulous disease where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, the tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this **Sarsaparilla** is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this **Sarsaparilla**, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercureal Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver, an Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This **Sarsaparilla** is a great restorer to the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless and troubled with Nervous apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
Pittsburgh,

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

ap7:3tawd-eow&eow.w

FOR SALE BY DIRCK & LEFSTROM, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth st. late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A splendid Farm of 165 Acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $8,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ¼ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

DIRCKS & LEFSTROM,
49 SIXTH STREET (late St. Clair,
de4tf Pittsburgh

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX. SUGAR-COATED. For sale by all Druggists. Read the following testimony in their favor:

GEO. A. KELLY—DEAR SIR: I was so badly afflicted with pain in my kidneys that I could hardly turn myself in bed, and breathing also caused me severe pain. I had given up hope of ever getting well again, when I bought a box of Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills, which at once relieved me, and I believe they have been the means of the cure. I have also recommended them to others where like complaints were made, and they have in every case proved efficacious. I cheerfully recommend them to any one suffering from this trouble, as I believe they are the best medicine for this class of diseases I have ever heard of. Any further information can be obtained by seeing me at the Outer Depot, Penn'a R. R., or at my residence, No. 55 Arthur street.

A. J. WEAVER, Conductor Penn'a R. R.

CAUTION.—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

Sole proprietor, GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist, corner Second Av. and Wood St., Pittsburgh.

OLD STORE IN A NEW PLACE

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED to furnish in large supply, if packages, or in any desirable quantity, the following: Prime Mackerel, New Codfish, Smoked and Pickeled Salmon, No land and shoater Herrings and sardines.

Also, Agent for Hamilton & Jones' fine Stoneware, manufactured at Greensboro', Pa., smooth and neat patterns, consisting of Jugs, Jars, Crocks &c., and of all sizes. Large or small quantities supplied.

Cotton Yarns, White and Colored Carpet Chain. Fresh, Dried and Canned Fruits, Tomatoes, Jellies, and every article to be found in a first class house. Staple articles of Groceries, such as Sugars, Syrups, Nails, Flour, Oils, etc., for jobbing trade, supplied at low rates.

EDWARD HEAZELTON,

Nos. 29 and 30 southwest corner of Diamond Square. feb19:3mw

READ! READ! READ

CORNS

Removed in one minute, without bleeding or leaving soreness

Bunions and Diseased Nails,

Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed. Perfect comfort immediately! No poisonous medicine used! No sore feet after operating; ENLARGED and STIFF JOINTS treated successfully. FROST-BITE and CHILBLAINS cured in a few days. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good city references given. Office hours from 8 A. M., to 12 M., and 1 to 5½ P. M., Sundays, 9 to 11. Remember the place.

No. 49 Sixth St., (old St. Clair,) up stairs.
DR. D. PETERSON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8½ o'clock.

Prescriptions sent by mail on receipt of $3. feb19:w

AIKEN & CO.,

Dealers in

Roofing Slate!

—AND—

TINNED SLATING NAILS,

Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap6:w

DANIEL KINZER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hemlock and Oak Sole-Leather, and Harness Leather, French and Domestic Kipp, Calf Skins, Findings and Shoe Furishing Goods, Terry and Silk Elastics, Machine Silk, Boot and Shoe Uppers. Having purchased our spring stock at the reduced gold rates, we can offer special inducements. Also, sole agents for the Lock Shank Button, the greatest improvement of the age in shoes.

No. 65 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. mh8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICAN

HAY TEDDER

The greatest labor saver and time saver of all haying machines. The labor of twenty men can be done by one man and a horse. By using the Tedder a horse is dispensed with, and the farmer is enabled to properly cure all the grass he may see fit to cut, and get it into the barn on the same day.

TESTIMONIALS:

STEWARTS, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

W. W. KNOX, Esq.—Dear Sir:—We used the American Hay Tedder on our meadows last harvest, and would not undertake to make hay again without one. Clover and Timothy cut in the forenoon can be put into the barn or stack in good order in the afternoon of same day by using the Tedder.

Very respectfully,
D. S. STEWART.

We also refer to L. M. SPEER, Bellevernon, Pa. WM. OLIVER, Port Perry, Pa., and others who bought machines from us last season.

W. W. KNOX,

General Agent for Pennsylvania

WELCOME HAY RAKE.

Dealers and Farmers supplied at maker's prices.

Ætna Reaper and Mower.

The new double-motion machine, possessing more practical, wonderful improvements than any machine in the market. Farmers should not fail to see it before buying any other kinds.

Excelsior Reaper and Mower.

The well established and celebrated original dropper.

DODGE'S

Self-Rake Reaper & Mower

THE WORLD REAPER AND MOWER.

REVOLVING RAKES, SCYTHES, CRADLES, HAND RAKES, FLAILS, etc., etc,

The Most Complete Assortment of Harvesting Goods in the State.

Send for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of Farm and Garden Tools and Machinery.

W. W. KNOX,

137 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

je11:tlw

MERCHANTS

Doing business in the Boroughs and Townships of this county, and all Real Estate, Merchandize, Exchange, Stock, Bills, Cattle, Metal and Oil.

BROKERS,

Brewers, Billiard Hall, Bagatelle Keepers, and

Commission Merchants,

Doing business anywhere within the limits of this county, are hereby notified that their STATE MERCANTILE LICENSE for 1870 MUST be paid at my office before the 1st day of July, to save costs of suit before an Alderman.

Duplicates are now open for payment of State and County

TAXES,

With a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. for prompt payment.

J. F. DENNISON,

TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

je9:6td&2tw

PLANING MILL MEN AND OTHERS —TAKE NOTICE—The undersigned has letpatent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patented improvement, being more particularly intended for vestical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaping or showing of the joints by action of the weather on the lumber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect panneis as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.

He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding.

He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents to-wit:

To G. A. Mundorff, the right for the territory south of the rivers in said county.

To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.

To McKee & Douglass, shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Alex'r McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.

To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.

To Reed Brothrs, shop right at their mill, in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe26tfw J. C. ANDERSON.

lding that they would fillibuster on the ll every morning hour from now until ie end of the session.

During roll call the morning hour exred, and the bill went over till the morng hour on Tuesday, the appeal from the ecision of the Chair having been withawn.

M. UPSON presented a petition of the tizens of Cleveland for the passage of a ll to incorporate an International Society r the protection of immigration.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, from the udiciary Committee, reported a bill to tablish a uniform system of naturalizaon, and to regulate the proceedings under e same. The bill makes the following nditions of citizenship: Six years resnce in the United States, with an intenon to become a citizen; six months resnce in the State, and thirty days in a unty or parish, before application is made id application to be filed twenty days in ourt; proceedings for naturalization to had before United States Circuit and strict Courts. In counties or parishes ere there is not ever two stated terms these courts, the proceedings may be d in any State Court of general jurisdicn having a clerk and seal. e naturalized citizen is not to ercise all the privileges of citizenship after the end of six months from date judgment. Aliens enlisted in the Uni States army or navy, and honorably charged therefrom, may become citis upon one year's actual residence.

The bill consists of seventeen sections, taining provisions for carrying it out d penalties for fraudulent actions under

The bill was advocated by Messrs. Eldge, Cox, Sargent, Fitch, Axtell, Finkurg, McNeely, Hay, and others, and s finally tabled by a vote of 102 to 62.

Mr. DAVIS voted in the affirmative, so to be able to move a reconsideration, ich motion he made when the vote was nounced.

Mr. JUDD moved to lay the motion to onsider on the table,

Without action the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

SENATE.

The bill relative to the Central Branch the Union Pacific Railroad for a land sidy was taken up. Mr. HOWARD red an amendment, which was agreed on by both parties, and which would grant the Central Branch any lands hin the limits of Nebraska, all such ds to be given to the other branch of company.

Mr. SHERMAN objected to giving the pany the even sections of land.

The bill was then recommitted.

The Senate resumed the consideration the Franking bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, advocated amendment, continuing the franking vilege to the Executive and Agricultu Departments to whom it had been cially conferred by law; also to public uments of the present or a previous gress, and that petitions be sent free, the free newspaper circulation conued.

Mr. SUMNER spoke in opposition to bill as one to abolish an old and timeored system, and not attempt to proe any means for attaining the original ect of the system.

Mr. SUMNER also advocated his propoon for one cent postage.

Mr. TRUMBULL attributed the cause the complaints against the franking vilege to its abuse, and believed the y remedy was its entire abolition.

Mr. HOWARD was in favor of abolition an experiment, the Post Master General ring represented the saving to be effectat five millions of dollars per annum.

The Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the nmittee on Appropriations, in response a communication from the Secretary of Interior, reported a joint resolution to expenses of the delegation of Indians iting Washington during 1870, and appriating fifty thousand dollars for the pose, which includes the purchase of sents.

The report of the Committee on Confere on the bill to provide artitificial bs for disabled soldiers was adopted. e Calendar was then proceeded with. A ge number of bills objected to, and the ate resolution granting the right of y to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific ilway Company was indefinitely posted.

Bills were passed for the sale of lands in nsas, that were ceded to the United tes in trust by the Cherokee Indians; also king uniform salaries of the Chief tice and Associate Justices in territos; extending to six months after the sage of any act, the time for presentation claims for additional action.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. KERR reported adversely the bill create a new judicial district in Kenky. Tabled.

The Senate bill to regulate credits to soners for good behavior was passed.

Mr. BEAMAN introduced a bill donatfour pieces of condemned cannon to Soldiers' Monumental Association of rian, Michigan.

Mr. FINKLENBERG reported a bill to ate St. Joseph, Mo., a port of delivery, be attached to the collection district of w Orleans. Passed.

Mr. DAVIS reported a bill amendatory the acts for the removal of causes in tain cases from State to Federal Courts extending their application to cases of citment, where the parties interested are izens of different States. Passed.

Mr. FITCH, as a question of privilege, led attention to a statement of a corpondent of the New York *Post* that neral Butler had said to him there was direct evidence against Mr. Fitch, but t there was indirect testimony. He led on Mr. Butler to state whether that s true or no.

Mr. BUTLER replied that it was not rect, and said he had not yet been able report, because the Judiciary Committ had so pressed him with business; but hoped to do so by Monday next. There d been some gentleman named in the timony before the sub-committee, but re was nothing in any case which imgned the honor or probity of action of a mber of the House. In reference to this respondent, he had simply been asked uestion by him, not as he understood as ecting the gentleman from Nevada; and y inference from what he said as affectg or supposed to affect the gentleman m Nevada, was wholly incorrect.

In reply to the question by Mr. McCorick, Mr. Butler made a similar statent.

Mr. FITCH offered the following:

Resolved, That W. Scott Smith, the reporter of New York *Evening Post* be brought to the Bar the House to show cause, if he can, why he should be expelled from the reporters' gallery for libelus statements reflecting on the integrity of mems of the House.

The discussion which ensued was tended by a good deal of confusion and citement, Messrs. Dawes, Garfield and Butler taking the position that the proper course to be pursued was to refer the matter to a Committee; a proposition that was strenously opposed by Messrs. Sargeant and Woodward, who thought the resolution ought to embrace all the reporters.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, thought it better to take them one at a time.

Mr. FARNSWORTH and SCOFIELD, expressed the opinion, cynically that correspondents of New York papers particularly and of some of the Philadelphia and western papers, were very truthful and careful as to what they said affecting men's reputations, and Mr. Bingham, recalled similar cases in both Houses. Finally the resolution was adopted without division.

The SPEAKER submitted as a question of privilege a letter from Charles H. Porter, Representative from Virginia, relating the circumstances of assault recently made upon him with murderous intent, in Richmond, Virginia, by a person named Patrick Woods alias Patrick Dooley.

The letter having been read, Mr. WARD offered a resolution directing the Speaker to issue a warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms for the arrest of Woods alias Dooley and his detention subject to the further order of the House. Adopted—126 to 40.

The Naturalization bill came up as unfinished business. The vote tabling it was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, by 94 to 83.

At 1:30 the Doorkeeper and an assistant of the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the Bar of the House, having in custody W. Scott Smith, a reporter of the New York *Evening Post*. Smith having been placed in the area immediately fronting the Speaker's chair, the Clerk read the resolution under which the arrest was made, and the communication and dispatch complained of. The Speaker said:

Mr. Smith, the House has adopted a resolution requiring you to appear at the bar and show cause why you should not be expelled from the privilege you now enjoy as one of the reporters in the reporters' gallery, for these alleged libels on members of the House. You are at liberty to speak.

Mr. Smith, in response, presented the following communication:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In regard to my first dispatch in the New York *Post* of Monday, June 6, 1870, the statements contained therein were based upon official documents, and the names set forth in the dispatch were identical with those contained in said documents, and they were used there in the same connection as used in the dispatch.

Second—Upon these statements being denied by Mr. Fitch in the House of Representatives, I called upon General B. F. Butler and conversed with him upon the subject. I asked him whether he intended to state in the House that there were evidences before his committee directly or indirectly implicating Mr. Fitch. General Butler said this was not the exact meaning, but that Mr. Fitch's name appeared in the affidavit of Mr. N. B. Taylor as having been approached, and a copy of the affidavit was among the papers before his Investigating Committee, but he did not consider this as directly implicating Mr. Fitch, as it did not appear he had in any way responded to the approaches alluded to by Mr. Taylor.

In reply to a question, Gen. Butler said that the names of members mentioned in my dispatch appeared in an affidavit of Mr. Taylor's, as having been approached by him to secure their aid for the Cuban cause. (Signed) W. SCOTT SMILH.

Mr. FITCH, through the Speaker, asked what was the character of the official documents and who exhibited them.

To this answer was made that the papers referred to were affidavits of Mr. N. B. Taylor and others before the Grand Jury, but that they were shown to him in confidence and to disclose the name of his informant, would be a violation of good faith.

Several resolutions were offered to compel the witness to disclose whence the information came; to expel him from the reporter's gallery; to lay the whole subject on the table, &c.

Much excitement prevailed. Finally a resolution to appoint a committee of five to investigate the matter, with power to send for persons and papers, was adopted.

Mr. Smith was dischargeed from the custody of the House. Subsequently, Mr. Sargent sent to the Clerk's desk a dispatch from N. B. Taylor, dated Montreal, denying that he ever had any conversation whatever with either Fitch, McCormick, Butler, or Golladay, on the subject of Cuban recognition.

The SPEAKER announced the following Select Committee in the case of the correspondent of the *Evening Post*: Poland, Dickey, Finn, Kelenberg, Potter and Holman. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

SENATE.

After the expiration of the morning hour the Franking bill came up but was laid aside informally to proceed with the pending bill.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Yates and Chandler against Messrs. Howard and Harlan, who were in favor of it. After a long discussion the bill was finally passed—32 to 13, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Buckingham, Chandler, Cole, Ferry, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamilton, of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris Howard, Johnson, Kellogg, McDonald, Morrill, of Maine, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Warner and Wilson—32.

Nays—Davis, Howell, McCreary, Morrell, Ross, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Thayer, Thurman, Vickers and Yates—13.

The Senate rejected by 288 to 48 to give the appointments of the Supreme Court to the Governor, with the consent of the Senate.

It also rejected by 233 to 2 to give the ballot to woman. It rejected by 231 to 1 to provide for a biennial session, instead of an annual, as formerly adopted.

The female suffrage question was passed upon without a speech for or against it, either in committee or convention.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, leave was given to the Finance Committee to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the joint resolution to pay the expenses of the delegations of Indians now visiting Washington, and appropriating fifty thousand dollars for presents. Passed.

Mr. POMEROY called up the bill relating to the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, making a land grant, which, after some discussion, passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to report from the Judiciary Committee a bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act.

Mr. AXTEL produced an article from a San Joquin, California, paper, charging corruption on the part of Congress in the matter of the Northern Pacific Railroad franchise, and ironically suggested a committee from the reporters to investigate the matter and watch the members.

The Sergeant-at-Arms produced Patrick Woods alias Dooley, charged with assault, in Richmond, upon Mr. Porter, a member of the House from Virginia, and, on motion of Mr. Allison, the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee with power to send for persons and papers. The prisoner, meantime, will be retained in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. KERR offered a resolution directing the Speaker to employ counsel for the prisoner, which was referred to the same committee.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Legislative appropriation bill.

After a discussion of the substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations, for the Senate amendment putting female employees in departments on the same footing as men, was adopted with an amendment that hereafter the compensation of such officers, clerks and employees who are females, shall be the same as now fixed by law for males of the same class.

The Senate amendment appropriating $50,000 for the commencement of a new building for the State Department was rejected by a vote of 22 to 127. The amendment in relation to the expense on the Capitol grounds, was rejected by a vote of 125 to 31.

The amendment appropriating $100,000 for the expedition to the North Pole was rejected without division.

The amendment increasing the salary of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States was rejected by a vote of 36 to 9.

The vote on the amendmedt to the substitute of the Committee on Appropriations in the matter of female employees was reconsidered, the amendment was rejected and the substitute reported by the Committee agreed to.

The amendment to the Treasury appropriation for the Agricultural Department was concurred in. The bill was then referred to the Committee of Conference, Messrs. Dawes, Niblach and Logan being appointed on the part of the House.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Conference Committee, presented a bill for the reorganization of the army, which the Clerk read. It provides for a standing army of thirty thousand men from the 1st of July, 1871, provides for the pay of officers and for the selection of their numbers, and for their promotion, all officers not assigned by the 1st of January next to be mustered out. Mr. Logan explained that the bill would save four millions annually. The bill was agreed to.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Red Cloud and the delegates had an interview with the President to-day, and in effect repeated his speech of Tuesday. The President replied that he had always and still desired to live at peace with the Indian nations. So long as his official authority existed it would be used for the protection of Indians on reservations, and against the encroachments of whites, as well as for the protection of the whites against the red men. Fort Fetterman, he explained was for the protection of both whites and Indians, and might be used as a base of supplies. The appropriations which would be made by Congress for the benefit of the Indians, would be expended consistently. What is right to be done the Secretary of the Interior had proper instructions with regard to this.

The Indians leaned forward with eager attention while the interpreter was explaining to them the words of the President. At its conclusion a silent headshaking took place, as each passed from the room, and the council with the father ended.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: O. S. Gesson, Rear Admiral; Wm. Beynolds, Commodore; S. Nicholson, to be Captain; E. P. Tull, to be Commander; G. C. Shultz, to be Lieutenant Commander; Ezra W. Wheeler Register of Land Office, Arkansas Valley, District of Colorado; Mark G. Bradford, Receiver of Public Money, same district; G. W. Wilkinson, Register Land Office, Dakota City, Nebraska.

APPROVED.

The President has approved joint resolutions for the appointment of managers for the late Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and in relation to compensation to assistant marshals for taking the census, and damages resulting therefrom during civil disturbances from November 1, 1855, to December 1, 1856, the awards to be made by the Commissioner, and on filing of the list, payment will be made by the Secretary.

THE WEST.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 10.—Daniel McFarland presented himself yesterday in Martinsville, and filed a motion for a rehearing of the suit which granted a divorce to his wife.

The motion is reduced to writing, and sets forth that the grounds upon which it is made are as follows:

First. That the defendant had no notice of the application of his wife for a divorce.

Second. That the publication of the suit was never filed with the records of the case.

Third. That defendant will be able to show that Mrs. Calhoun, one of the plaintiff's witnesses committed perjury.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 11.—The German Synod of the Northwest, yesterday selected Cleveland, Ohio, for their next place of meeting on the first Thursday after Pentecost. Sandusky and Fort Wayne were all contestants.

A gang of seventy-five Chinamen arrived in this city this morning from San Francisco, en route for North Adams, Massachusetts, where they are to be employed in a boot and shoe factory. They are the first gang ever sent east, and are under the direction of Koopmanschaap.

Commodore Vanderbilt telegraphs to the live stock dealers in this city that the N. Y. Central Railroad will carry freight from the Suspension Bridge to New York for twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds, and forty dollars per car from Buffalo to New York. Live stock is now carried from this city, via Michigan Central, etc., for ninety-five dollars for two story cars. This is a great reduction on previous rates.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLES.

CHARLES DICKENS, ESQ.

A PROTEST.

ROME, June 9.—One hundred and twenty of the opposition Prelates protested over their signatures to the Pope against the summary violent termination of the infallibility.

LOSS BY THE LATE FIRE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—The Pera conflagration is quenched. The scene of the disaster and desolation is deplorable. The loss is set down at five millions sterling. The bodies are all recovered.

THE CHOLERA RAGING.

BOMBAY, June 9.—The cholera is making dreadful ravages in different parts of India. At Madras the disease is particularly virulent.

DOINGS IN THE SPANISH CORTES.

MADRID, June 9.—The question of the future monarch occupied the sessions of the Cortes yesterday. A motion was made that the King be elected by a direct vote of the people. After a debate it was rejected. A proposition requiring the candidate to receive a majority equal to half the whole number of Deputies was carried—138 to 124. This is regarded as utterly destroying the chances of Montpensier, as well as all other candidates thus far named, none of these yet having 179 votes, the number required by the resolution. There is much excitement among all classes.

Prim made a personal explanation. He quoted from a dispatch of the Philadelphia, correspondent of the London *Times*, relating to his connection with the proposed Cuban Loan, and pronounced the dispatch a malicious invention. There had been no negotiations between him and the American government, or between him and the English capitalists.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—The loss of life by the conflagration here is frightful. At some points whole families were hemmed in by the flames, and perished in full view of the spectators, who could not rescue them. The panic among the people was terrible, and many lost all presence of mind and were unable to save themselves; others, in despair, made no effort to save themselves, and were lost. Some of the Turks, in the spirit of fatalism peculiar to their race and religion, shut themselves up in the burning houses, and refused assistance and met death without a murmur. Twenty-five hundred persons were burned to death or killed by the falling walls, and many more are missing.

HELP FOR THE SUFFERERS.

PARIS, June 9.—The Empress has sent ten thousand francs to Constantinople for relief of the suffering by the fire, and the Duke of Gramont contributed five thousand francs.

THE POPE

Has written a letter addressed to the recent consecrated Bishop of Tarbes, sustaining in positive terms the dogma of infallibility.

DEATH OF THE GREAT NOVELIST, CHAS. DICKENS.

LONDON, June 10.—The London *Globe*, in its last edition this evening, startled the community with the announcement that Charles Dickens had been seized with paralysis and was lying insensible at his residence at Gadshill, near Rochester, in Kent. The news spread rapidly and created the most profound regret, but the worst was still to come.

Telegrams have since been received announcing the death of the great novelist at a quarter past six in the evening.

Mr. Dickens was at dinner on Wednesday, when he was seized with a fit. Dr. Steele, of the village of Strood, who was for many years the family physician of Dickens, was immediately called in and remained till near midnight. The condition of his patient becoming worse, it was deemed advisable to summon physicians from London. Telegrams were promptly dispatched, and this morning several London physicians arrived at Gadshill, a consultation was held, and the case was at once pronounced hopeless—that he must be ill. To this Dickens replied, "Oh, no; I have only got a headache. I shall be better presently." He then asked that the open window be shut immediately. He soon became unconscious and fell back in his chair insensible. He was immediately conveyed to his room, and medical aid summoned.

Mr. Dickens still remained unconscious, and never recovered animation. His son and daughters remained steadfastly at his bedside until he died. It is stated that he experienced considerable difficulty in working, because his powers of application were becoming impaired. He said that his thoughts no longer came to him spontaneously as in former times. While at Preston he had need of medical aid, and called upon a physician, who warned him not to continue reading, because he was doing so at the peril of his life.

The death of Charles Dickens has plunged the nation in mourning. All the London papers have obituary articles this morning.

The *Times* says the ordinary expressions of regret are now coll and conventional. Millions of people feel a personal bereavement. Statesmen, savans and benefactors of the race when they die can leave no such void, they cannot, like this great novelist, be an inmate of every house.

The *Daily News* says that, without intellectual pedigree, his writings form an era in English literature. He was generous, loving, and universally beloved. He leaves, like Thackeray, an unfinished story.

The *Morning Post* says: "Charles Dickens did more than any cotemporary to make English literature loved and admired."

The *Telegraph* regards the distinguished dead as a public servant.

LONDON, June 10.—The death of Chas. Dickens causes profound sorrow throughout the land. Mr. Dickens was apparently in good health on Wennesday, when he wrote several pages of the novel "Edwin Drood." The suddenness of the blow intensifies the affliction of his friends. Unusual demonstrations of public grief were made in London and other cities.

COMING.

Toole, the comedian, is about to visit the United States.

CHARLES DICKENS, ESQ.

LONDON, June 11.—The last letter written by Charles Dickens was dated June 8. This contained expressions of the deepest reverence for religion, and is quoted in the newspapers as repudiating any contrary impressions which might be derived from accidental expressions in his books.

In his will Mr. Dickens leaves *All the Year Round* to his son, with many valuable suggestions about its management.

Queen Victoria, immediately after the intelligence of Mr. Dickens' death was communicated at court, dispatched a special messenger of condolence to the sorrowing members of the family of the deceased author. The public institutions in the city suspended business immediately after hearing of the melancholy event.

No arrangements for the funeral of Dickens have yet been made. No inquest will be held on the remains.

THE DACIA FALSEHOOD.

LONDON, June 11.—It is reported that the new West India Telegraph Company have offered one thousand pounds for the detection of the persons who fabricated the dispatch announcing the loss of the Dacia.

THE A. & G. W. RAILWAY.

The proposed reorganization of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway has been assented to, votes representing more than one-half of the stock having been cast in favor of the measure.

DINNER TO THE CAMBRIA'S CAPTAIN.

The friends of Mr. Ashbury gave a dinner in his honor. Mr. Ashbury made a speech, in the course of which he informed his friends that he had purchased six of the finest cups he could procure for the contest in American waters. He hoped to bring them all back, and also, to pass Sandy Hook light ship ahead of the Dauntless.] Great applause.

COUNT VON BISMARCK ILL.

BERLIN, June 11.—The health of Bismarck is quite delicate. His physicians have ordered him to refrain from all manner of work, and that he make a short trip to England.

RE-CALLED.

FLORENCE, June 11.—The Italian government has re-called its ambassador from Lisbon, in order to investigate certain charges brought against him by Portugal, Athens.

LOSS OF LIFE BY THE GREAT FIRE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.—It is impossible to say how many lives were lost during the conflagration. Some put the number at three hundred; others at thirteen hundred. These are extremes, and estimates are made everywhere between these extremes. The Sultan has been very active in extending relief to the sufferers. More than one thousand houses of the Turks have been thrown open to the Christians burned out, and large sums of money subscribed by the people, irrespective of sect.

CHARLES DICKENS.

LONDON, June 11.—The papers this morning devote the greater part of their columns upon the memory of the dead novelist, Charles Dickens. The *Daily News* announces that Queen Victoria, as a gracious token of esteem and regard for the distinguished services he had rendered the cause of literature, and in recognition of his life-long devotion to the interests of humanity, had but a short time before his death tendered him the offer of a seat in Her Majesty's Privy Council. The Queen also informed him in testimony of her admiration that she had his works placed in her private library, so that she might always see them.

THE GRAND PARIS RACE.

PARIS, June 12.—The race for the grand prize of Paris to-day was attended by a vast multitude of spectators. The Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial were present and were received with great enthusiasm. The prize was easily won by the French filly, Sornette, with French colts, Mineotamee and Valois, second and third. No English horses were placed. After the race a great crowd gathered before the Imperial stand and gave repeated cheers for the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial. The English horses were hissed by the crowd as they took their places for a start, and also during the race.

WONDERFUL

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CORINNE, U. T., June 9.—A subteraneous outlet to Great Salt Lake has been found opposite Corinne, and between Fremont and Kimball Islands. The schooner Pioneer, Capt. Hannah, sailing in the vicinity last Tuesday, was drawn into the opening, which is an immense malestrom, or whirpool, and the descent and circular motion of the water was so rapid and violent that the vessel was made to spin around in it with frightful velocity, and it was only by a high wind prevailing at the time, that she was enabled to sail beyond the influence of the awful chasm. Captain Hannah reports that he has no doubt whatever, that this opening, which was never before discovered, is the grand outlet of the lake. A party of scientific men will leave here immediately on the steamer Kate Connor, to investigate this greatest of modern wonders. The result will probably show how, for ages the accumulation from a thousand mountain streams have disappeared through the earth's surface.

DEMOCRACY.

Assembling of the West Virginia Democratic Convention—John J. Jacobs Nominated for Governor.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 9.—The Democratic Convention assembled at Charleston, the new capital of the State, yesterday, and was largely attended. The platform demanded the taxation of capital, expurging from the statute books of every form of test oaths; demands the restoration of the ballot to the disfranchised, and declared the white race the superior and ruling race of the country. John J. Jacobs, of Hampshire county, was nominated for Governor.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

YE NOBLE SAVAGE.

Red Cloud and party this morning had a final council with Secretary Cox and Commissioner Parker. The Secretary made a speech saying that some of the requests made by the Indians concerning rations, and allowing them traders, would be acceded to, and the government would do all in its power to make them comfortable and happy. He announced that they had already received some presents in the shape of blankets, etc., and would receive more in New York, on their way home. He repeated what the President had said concerning Fort Fetterman. It must remain. They would be started on their homeward journey on Monday, which information was received by the Indians with unmistakable signs of delight.

Red Cloud spoke in reply, evincing most certainly his dissatisfaction at the determination of the Government not to remove Fort Fetterman. He said there was no necessity for its continuance, and its presence was a useless burden and expense to the Great Father. He also took exception to the roads running through his country, and intimated if trouble arose it would be the fault of the Great Father.

Red Cloud made another speech in which he said the troops in his country were all afoot, and the government was throwing away its money for nothing. The officers there are all whiskey drinkers, and he did not want them around him out there. I do not allow my nation or any white man to bring a drop of liquor into my country. If he does, that is the last of him and his liquor, too. Spotted Tail can drink as much as he pleases on the Missouri river, and they can kill one another if they choose. I do not hold myself responsible for what Spotted Tail and the traders do there. When you buy me anything with money, I want you to buy me what is useful. I do not want dirty flour, rotten tobacco and old soldiers' clothes, dirt black, such as you bought for Spotted Tail. I only tell you what is true; you have had a great war, but after it was all over you permitted chiefs who had been fighting, to come back.

Secretary Cox explained the treaty of 1867 to the Indians, and said the best way was to be friendly and deal honestly with each other. The last treaty that was made provided for a railroad to be built; that the Sioux agreed not to disturb it, and that it should be built now. If a railroad interferes with our hunting, we will try to make good the damage by feeding you. We mean the Government shall keep back white men from going into the Indian country, as well as bad Indians from going into the white country. This is what the troops are there for, if any of our people at the forts do not do what is right, the President will punish them and send better men in their places. The same treaty gives the lines of the Indian country. A map of the Indian country was produced and the Secretary explained the boundaries fixed in the treaty of 1867—Red Cloud looking on with great interest. Red Cloud said he was asked to sign the treaty merely to show that he was peaceable and not to grant their lands. He continued saying: This is the first time I have heard of such a treaty. I never heard of it and do not mean to follow it. I want to know who was the interpreter. Who interpreted these things to the Indians? The names of three were mentioned, and he said: I knew nothing about it. It was never explained to me.

Bear-in-the-Grass said: The Great Spirit hears me to-day; I tell nothing but what is true when I say these words of the treaty were not explained. It was merely said that the treaty was for peace and friendship among the whites; when we took hold of the pen they said they would take the troops away, so that we could raise our children.

Secretary Cox explained that the treaty was signed by more than two hundred different Sioux of all bands.

Red Cloud—I do not mean to say that the Commissioners lied but the interpreters were wrong. I never heard a word only what was brought to my camp. When the forts were removed I came to make peace. You had your war houses or forts. When you removed them I signed a treaty of peace. We want to streighten things up.

Secretary Cox—I have been very careful, so that no mistakes may be made and that our word should be as open as daylight, and so that we may understand what binds the Sioux to ourselves. We are trying to get Congress to carry out our promises, and we want the Indians to do their part. We simply say to them this is the agreement as we remember it. We have copies printed and we will give one to Red Cloud so that it can be interpreted to him exactly what it is.

Red Cloud said all the promises made in the treaties had never been fulfilled. The object of the whites was to crush the Indians down to nothing. The Great Spirit would judge these things hereafter.

All the words I sent never reached the Great Father. They are lost before they get here. I am chief of thirty-nine nations. I will not take a paper with me. It is all lies.

The Secretary distributed copies of the treaty to the interpreters, agents and traders present, and adjourned the council till to-morrow in order that meantime the provisions of the treaty could be explained to the Indians.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

FINAL INTERVIEW WITH RED CLOUD.

An interview between Red Cloud, Secretary Cox and Commissioner Parker took place to-day. Red Cloud made a speech, in which he said that before he left his country the chiefs held a council, and he had only spoken what they demanded. Secretary Cox promised everything to advance their interests and make them happy. Governor Pitchylaw, the Choctaw Chief, gave them some good advice, which they received with approbation. Red Cloud declines going home via New York. He wants a straight line. He says he will not return angry, although it is evident the Indians are not well pleased with the results of their visits. They leave here on Monday.

TREASURY NOTES MISSING.

There has been missed from the Treasury of the United States this day, supposed to be stolen, a bundle of two thousand new legal tender United States notes of the denomination of ten dollars, new series of 1867, having the head of Daniel Webster, and numbered as follows: H, 3,530,001, * to H, 3,532,000 *, both inclusive, amounting to $20,000.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Second Day's Proceedings—The Committee on Canons Make Their Report—Considerable Discussion Thereupon.

The Episcopalian Convention reassembled Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, and was opened with religious services.

Bishop Kerfoot announced that the first business in order would be the election of officers, trustees, etc.

It was stated that the tickets had not been prepared for balloting, and other business was then taken up.

THE NEXT CONVENTION.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Preston, St. Andrew's Church, Pittsburgh, was designated as the place for holding the next session of the Convention, which will open on the second Wednesday of June, 1871, at ten o'clock, a. m.

ASSESSMENTS AND FUNDS.

Mr. Golden moved that the assessments made by the Finance Committee upon the various parishes be voted upon, and that the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund be instructed to institute legal proceedings against delinquent subscribers to that fund. After some discussion, the whole matter was referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

REPORTS.

The reports of committees were then called for.

Mr. Josiah King presented the report of the Committee on Lay Deputies to seats. It reported the delegates from some dozen or more parishes as not entitled to seats, because said parishes were in arrears in the payment of their assessments. Also, that Josiah King, delegate from St. Paul's, Monongahela City (and regular delegate from Trinity Church, Pittsburgh,) was ineligible as a delegate from the former parish, not having communed at that church within six months.

The report was recommitted, to enable the committee to consider the matter of delinquency in the light of a resolution adopted on the subject one year ago.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The convention then proceeded to the election of officers, etc.

The Bishop nominated as Tellers for the clergy, Revs. W. H. Roberts and Joseph D. Wilson; Tellers for laity, Messrs. Byram and Lord. The ballots were then received, and resulted in the election of the following:

Registrar of the Diocese—Rev. R. S. Smith.

Treasurer of Episcopal Fund—Malcom Hay.

Treasurer of Convention—George T. Van Doran.

Treasurer of Christmas Fund—Joseph H. Hill.

Members of Standing Committee—Rev. Thomas Crumpton, Rev. John Scarborough, Rev. John H. Egar, John H. Schoenberger, George W. Cass, Thomas M. Howe.

Finance Committee—Malcom Hay, H. J. Lynch, W. H. Byram, B. B. Vincent, Josiah King

Clerical Deputies to General Convention—Rev. J. Scarborough, Rev. J. F. Spaulding, Rev. Wm. White, D. D., Rev. John H. Egar.

Lay Deputies to General Convention—John H. Shoenberger, George W. Cass, T. M. Howe, Hill Burgwin.

Supplemental Delegates to General Convention—Clerical—Rev. R. S. Smith, Rev. W. H. Roberts, Rev. H. F. Hartman, Rev. John K. Karcher. Lay—Alfred Howell, Benj. Grant, J. W. Paul, Josiah King.

Board of Trustees of the Diocese of Pittsburgh—H. B. Vincent, E. S. Golden, George W. Cass, T. J. Brereton, Alfred Howell, John H. Shoenberger, Ebenezer Brewer, James R. Dick.

Board of Missions—Allegheny Convocation—Rev. John Scarborough, H. F. Hartman, J. H. Shoenberger, James M. Cooper. Erie Convocation—Rev. Marcus A. Tolman, Mr. B. B. Vincent. Kittanning Convocation—Rev. William White, D.D., Mr. E. S. Golden. Brownsville Convocation—Rev. H. H. Loring, Mr. W. W. Smith.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CANONS

The Committee on Canons, consisting of Messrs. Joseph P. Taylor, Edward S. Golden and Malcolm Hay, then submitted a printed report, covering twelve pamphlet pages and containing a complete series of canons for the government of the diocese. There are fourteen canons in all. Of these, the first, second, third, fifth, sixth and seventh were amended, and the fourth and eighth were stricken out. The ninth and tenth were adopted, and pending the consideration of the eleventh, the Convention adjourned until this morning.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Departure for Williamsport—Interesting Display.

The Knights Templar Encampment at Williamsport bids fair to be one of the most *recherche* and interesting national or State meetings of the order that has ever taken place in this country. We have already published the programme as prescribed by the Grand Commander, and the assignment to posts of honor and duty of the several State and local Commanders. When it is recollected that thousands of Sir Knights, representing almost every Commandery in the State, as well as many of the adjacent States, will be present, and go into encampment, where ample provisions are made for their comfort, with the *eclat* which will attend the grand parade, it must at once be conceded that no event in connection with the Masonic Order, in the history of this country, has ever been witnessed to equal it in grandeur. Eleven visiting Commanderies will be in attendance from other States, with three brass bands, making, in all, twelve excellent bands, among which is the Marine Band of Washington, including thirty-eight men.

The Pittsburgh Commandery and the Allegheny Commandery will be in attendance, and will not go into encampment quarters, but will have rooms at the Herdic House.

Pittsburgh Commandery had a preparatory drill, on Saturday evening, at Masonic Hall, at which there was a large attendance.

The arrangements are that the Sir Knights shall meet at the Hall at half past five o'clock A. M., for drill, as they are to be at the Pennsylvania Central depot to take the cars at 8 A. M. For their accommodation there will be a special train. There will be between seventy-five and eighty—perhaps more—to join in the celebration.

The dress of the Sir Knights will be the usually rich and attractive one—military frock coat, sword and belt, gauntlets and chapeau. They will bear in procession four new banners, one in front, one in the rear, and two in central position—one peculiarly honored and distinctly borne in the advance of the procession. The grand standard, which is of white silk, with a red cross in the centre, and other insignia of the Order, with blue scroll, will be the Eminent Commander's banner.

The Allegheny Commandery will meet the Pittsburgh Commandery on this side, in front of Masonic Hall, Fifth avenue; where the procession will be formed.

Previous to taking up the line of march there will probably be a drill in front of the hall, as that is too small to admit of a proper display of the necessary routine. The display will be one of the most splendid ever seen in this city.

The officers of Pittsburgh Commandery who will accompany the Sir Knights are Generalissimo, Geo. Neal; Captain, Wm. Little; Prelate, G. C. Shidle; Senior Warden, W. D. P. Estep; Junior Warden, D. M. Watt; Recorder, Thomas W. Wright.

Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1 will act as escort to the Grand Commander of the State of Pennsylvania, James H. Hopkins.

The Great Western Band, of this city, will accompanying the expedition.

The line of march will be the shortest to the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, the drill and organization occupying all the available time.

The party will return on Friday night in the 10:30 train, and will be met at the depot by hosts of the Masonic Order, and escorted to the headquarters, Masonic Hall.

No Trouble

To manage a Weed Sewing Machine. Call at No. 116 Market street and be convinced.

Dr. A. G. Walter

Has resided in this city thirty-three years, and, by studious habits and close application to his profession, has gained for himself an enviable reputation as a surgeon, not only among us, but all over the country. Prompt, efficient and successful in the surgical practice in general, he has sought the triumph of his profession in the restoration of *injured* and *maimed* limbs, so common in our city and neighborhood, and in the treatment of *deformities* of the *human body*, congenital and acquired. The cases of this latter class, treated by him, amount to thousands, and the casts, photographs and sketches which he had taken of the different deformities, during the time of his practice, form an interesting and rare collection. Having treated so many crippled, and possessing a natural talent and tact for his profession, it is not to be wondered at that his success in the management of these cases should be so great, and that without assumption it must be acknowledged that in *that* branch of his profession, at least, he has no superior and no equal. His monograph on *conservative surgery* in the badly *injured limbs*, which had appeared in print a few years ago, has been favorably reviewed by the medical journals of this and foreign countries, and has been duly appreciated by surgeons. Having combatted in the pages of this little book the unwarrantable haste and recklessness of surgeons in sacrificing every limb injured by railroad and machinery, he has given his experience and success in the treatment of the numerous cases recorded there, which, to an unbiassed mind, certainly must bear him out in his opinion that most limbs, when frightfully injured and lacerated, can be saved by proper, patient, and judicious management. Considered that the saving of limbs, especially to the laboring classes of the community, is one of the greatest blessings, he, moreover, considered it a great triumph to the surgeon, enobling alike the art and science of surgery, and mitigating the pangs, present and future, of the afflicted. This should, and eventually will be, the true glory of the surgeon. Thus, to practice surgery, conservative in all its aims, the Doctor has devoted his life, and we wish him still further success in his arduous, yet benevolent pursuits.

Persons Wanting

A perfect Sewing Machine should call at No. 116 Market street, and purchase a Weed. The simplest and most easily managed machine made. 1tD&w

Among the Indians.

Lieutenant Herndon tells us that 10 tribes of Aborigines are found in the deepest forests of South America, from the Andes to the Atlantic coast, that do not have and use Doct. Ayer's medicines and Lowell cottons. "Tremont," "suffolk." "Boott," are seen stamped in large red and blue letters upon their garments, while Ayer's pills and Cherry Pectoral are among the treasures of their habitations. Their native soil furnishes them all their food and most of their remedies, but they suffer from some afflictions which must have the interposition of higher skill. [Sentinel, Liberty, Va. je4:4tw.

After Inspection

Of the Weed Sewing Machine, at No. 116 Market street, you will purchase none other.

Hazard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Corruption in the Republican Party

From a Speech by the Hon. John G. Schumacker, of Brooklyn, in the House of Representatives, May 9.

Why, Mr. Speaker, the leaders of the Republican party in the State of New York are bought and sold like sheep in the shambles, I make honorable exceptions, of course. In proof of my assertion I offer the files of the New York *Tribune* for the last two years. Over and over again Mr. Greeley charges the leaders of that party in our State Legislature with selling out its principles for money. Thirteen Senators out of fourteen were purchased.

But, Mr. Speaker, in speaking of the influence of money upon officials, we have a bright and shining example near us. Look at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue; the President of the United States the head of the Republican party. Look at the first chosen Cabinet officer of Gen. Grant, directly or indirectly.

A. T. Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury, gave $10,000; Washburne, Secretary of State, had been instrumental in raising money to purchase Gen. Grant a house in Galena; Borie, Secretary of Navy had given $10,000 toward buying houses for Gen. Grant; Hoar, the Attorney General, gave him a library; ex-Gov. Fish, of New York, the present Secretary of State, had contributed $5,000 toward General Grant's houses; Moses H. Grinnell, the Collector of the port of New York, the most lucrative position in the United States, was a large contributor toward General Grant's houses. These facts are all well known, and are a part of the political history of this Administration, and it ill becomes its supporters to charge fraud and corruption upon the Democracy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quoted daily by PH. R. MERTZ, Banker, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue:

GOLD		113
Silver		108
1881 Bonds		117⅜
5-20	1862	111⅝
5-20	1864	111
5-20	1865	111
5-20	1865, Consols	113⅜
5-20	1867	113⅛
	1868	113¼
10-40		108

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

GOLD		113½
Silver		108½
1881 Bonds		118
5-20	1862	112
5-20	1864	111⅛
5-20	1865	111½
5-20	1865, Consols	113⅜
5-20	1867	113⅞
5-20	1868	113¾
10-40		108

STOCKS.

American Express	45
Adams Express	65
Mercantile Union Express	44⅝
Pacific Mail	
Westerr Union	
New York Central	101¼
Erie	107⅜
Reading	108⅜
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	96⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝
Michigan Southern	89¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	109⅝
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	122⅝
Chicago and North Western	84⅝
" " preferred	90⅝
Gregory	
Quartz Hill	
Smith & Parmele	

EXCHANGE.	LARGE	SMALL.
London, Sterling	5.59	5 66
Paris, Francs	72⅛	04
Berlin, Thalers	03	75½
Frank'ort Florins	47⅛	48¼

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD			113⅝
United States 6s, 1881			118⅝
" "	5-20s, 1862		112
" "	5-20s, 1864		111¾
" "	5-20s, 1865		111⅝
" "	10-40s		108⅜
" "	5-20s, January and July, 1865		113⅜
" "	5-20s, " "	1867	113⅞
" "	5-20s, " "	1868	113¾
Due Coupons			
Union Pacific Railroad			87½
Central Pacific Railroad			95⅞
Cy. Pacifics			114
Superiors			

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, June 16, 1870.

BUSINESS.—There is evidently a falling off in the demand for the leading articles, buyers being less numerous and not so anxious to purchase round lots. The weather has improved, as compared with last week. Our rivers are in moderate navigable order, enabling the coal men to send out a small sized flat. The water was not sufficient for a large one, although there were plenty of them ready. Produce—We can report a fair amount coming in, the market being well supplied with the various kinds. Prices have undergone but little change, dealers being disposed to purchase merely sufficient to meet their current wants. Flour—The market continues to rule firm with a good demand. Holders were slightly excited and not very anxious to sell at the present prices. As usual on such occasions, buyers were more numerous and disposed to operate. The advance on the better grades was 25c per bushel, with the market favoring holders. The stock on the market is not a large one, as buyers cannot replace their stocks at the present prices. The mills are running to their full capacity. They are receiving about as many orders as they can supply; besides they have a large local demand. The mills in this vicinity are noted for the superiority of their make of flours. This is certainly something to be proud of.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

GRAIN—The market was steady, with a fair trade demand for most descriptions. Wheat was most fancied, and found ready purchasers at full rates. The mills were purchasing all that came up to their standard, at current rates. Oats were firm, with buyers in the market purchasing for shipment; we can report sales delivered on the cars at 51a52c; this would be equal to 51c on the wharf; elevator lots were held higher. Wheat firm, with sales of red winter at 1 15a1 18a1 20 per bush; white is very scarce, and would bring 1 28a1 30 readily. Corn market steady, with a moderate demand; holders are not anxious to force sales, having an abiding faith that their turn will soon come; we quote nominally—ear, 80a82c; shelled, 90a95c. Barley—Dull although the demand westward is improving; we omit figures. Rye—not much doing; the extreme rates for buying and selling are 85a95c per bushel.

HAY—We can report a dull market with a supply largely in excess of the demand; we are reported sales of baled, on wharf at 10 00, 12 00a14 00 per ton; sales from wagon at 10 00, 12 00a15 00 per ton.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky at 167 00 per ton.

HUSKS—Corn husks are plenty, selling at 8a8¼c per lb.

LARD OIL—In fair demand; sales of extra No 1 at 1 25a1 28, and No 2 at 80a85c per gallon.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white at 2 25 and eastern at 1 75 per bbl.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a good trade demand, and some inquiry for speculative prices are tending upward; holders have put up most brands 25c per barrel. The store rates for western flours were: spring wheat 5 75, 6 00 and 6 25; winter wheat 6 00a6 75; fancy 7 00 8 00 in barrels and 30c less in sacks. The receipts have fallen off still there is a good stock on hand.

POTATOES—Market bare of prime Peach blows and there is not much inquiry for any other kind. The former would still sell readily at 60c per bus.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee 8a9c.

PEARL BARLEY—No 3 5½c per lb; No 3, 5¾; No 1, 6¼. Oat Meal—A & B per bbl of 200 lbs, $10. for half bbl 100 lbs 5 50.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in steady demand at 2 20. No demand for Clover or Timothy seeds.

PROVISIONS—The market was steady with a good trade demand. The sales for the season were large. The current rates were as follows: Shoulders, 14c; ribbed sides, 16¾c; clear rib sides, 17½c; clear sides, 18c; sugar cured hams, plain, 20½c; canvassed, 21½c; sugar cured shoulders, 16c; breakfast bacon, clear, 19½c. Mess pork, 30 00. Dried beef, canvassed, 24c. Prime leaf lard, in tierces, 17¼c; lard in kegs, 18½c, and in buckets, 18c. Beef tongues, 8 00 per dozen. Pig tongues 1 00 per dozen. Ham sausages 14c.

TALLOW—Market steady. We ar reported sales of prime city render ed a 8¾a9c, and country at 8¼a8½c per lb.

VINEGAR—Manufactured, 12½c per gallon; pure cider held ut 20c.

WHISKY—Highwines are quiet at 1 05 in large lots, and 1 07 in a jobbing way, per gallon; common rectified, 1 07 per gallon; proof rectified, 1 18; half rye and half corn, 1 75.

CHEESE—Sales of Ohio Goshen at 14½c; factory is selling at 14c; Hamburg, 13c; skim milk unsaleable. No New York Goshen in the market.

CIDER—Sales of prime sweet cider at 00 per barrel.

CARBON OIL—Quiet and weak. Refined oil in large lots at 23c, and in a small way at 24½c.

CORN MEAL—Sales of good yellow at 95ca1 00 per bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, June 16, 1870.

BUSINESS—There was a moderate demand for crude at a shade lower prices for future delivery. The sales of the raw material reach 5,000 barrels, for various deliveries. The weather was very unfavorable for out door transactions, and, no doubt, in some instances prevented sales.

CRUDE.

We can report the following transactions:

2,000 bbls, delivered this water, 11⅝c.
1,000 bbls, delivered this water, private terms.
1,000 bbls, spot, 11⅝c.
1,000 bbls, seller's option, June, 11c.

From the above it will be observed that 11⅝c would purchase oil for most any delivery; 11⅞c was bid for August and September, but there were no sellers; buyer's option, all year, 13a13¼c; seller's option, all year, 11¼a11½c.

REFINED.

The market was devoid of animation. Prices continue weak with more sellers than buyers at present figures. The sales were light, as follows:

500 bbls, July, 27c.
500 bbls, August, 27½c.

The nominal rates were: Spot, 26¾a 26¾c; June, 27¼c; September, 27½c; last five months, 27¾c; buyer's option, all year, 28¾c.

DISPATCHES.

Antwerp dispatches quote refined oil at 52½ francs.

TITUSVILLE—The *Herald* says: There was a fair inquiry at all points on the creek to-day. There was no perceptible change in prices from those of the day previous:

SALES.

1,000 bbls, upper creek, at 4 10.
500 bbls, upper creek, at 4 10.
500 bbls, upper creek, at 4 15.
500 bbls, lower creek, at 4 30.
500 bbls, lower creek, at 4 20.
500 bbls, lower creek, at 4 22½.
500 bbls, lower creek, at 4 25.

NEW YORK—The market for crude is steady but quiet at 14½a14¾c. Refined—27c bid for June. Philadelphia delivery is a shade firmer at 26¾c.

PHILADELPHIA—Market steady; refined, 26¾c; crude, 13¼c.

OIL CITY—Market quiet; sales at 4 25a 4 30 on Lower creek. Oil City delivery nominal at 4 55a6 60.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—Market quiet, oil quoted at 4 25a4 30.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Wednesday, June 15, 1870.

CATTLE.

The market for cattle opened out this week a trifle duller, with fully 1¼c decline on common stokers, of which there were a great many on sale. Prices on the better grades were evenly maintained. The Eastern markets are reported declining and excited, no doubt caused by the great reduction on through freights on live stock via Erie and Buffalo. The New York retail trade has also reduced the prices of fresh meats from 14c to 12c per lb, and the Eastern buyers in attendance at this market are very much excited, and are buying very cautiously. Mr. William Kelly, of the Washington Market, New York, bought 140 head up till noon to day, paying therefore from 6a8¼c, but says he cannot longer compete with butchers who get their cattle by the other route. Alexander, one of the largest dealers in cattle in the country, has made a contract with the New York Central, and has stopped shipping by this route entirely. Mr. A. is a heavy shipper and the loss of his trade to Pittsburgh will be no inconsiderable amount. We are satisfied that the Pennsylvania Central, although sometimes slow in the motion, will put the tariff as low if not lower than by any other route in the country. We were shown by C. H. Allerton, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Drove Yards, a private dispatch, which intimated that rates via Pittsburgh would be reduced $70 per car from Chicago to New York—or 6 per car less than the great reduction of the Erie and New York Central. It was also rumored that the new tariff rates would go into immediate effect. This is as it should be. This route is shorter by eighty miles than that by Buffalo, and sixty miles shorter than that by Erie. In addition to all this the Pennsylvania Railroad have on their line three of the most complete and extensive drove yards in the United States; one at Pittsburgh, one at Harrisburgh and the other at Communipaw, and the Pennsylvania Railroad is simply doing its duty by check-mating this movement.

The following, which was handed in too late for our last report, will show the great falling off in the transportation of live stock east. It is taken from the records of Mr. Mitchell, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is for the week ending June 11th:

Philadelphia—Six cars horses, 26 cars cattle; 27 cars hogs ane 32 cars sheep.

New York—Sexen cars horses, 147 cars cattle, 66 cars hogs and 33 cars sheep.

Point of Rocks—Twenty-nine cars cattle and 5 cars sheep.

Baltimore—Twenty-two cars hogs.

The run of cattle since Monday, although very fair, was not in excess of the demand. There were less through cattle here than for a long time past, all the stock being on actual sale. The number weighed since Monday is 686 head, as we are informed by the courteous Waymaster. This number includes the retail sales as well as the sales of the commission firms.

PRICES.—The following are the average prices since Monday: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 pound steers, 8 50a8 62; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, 7 75a8 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, 7 25a7 75; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 pounds, 5 50a6 75; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 pounds, 5 00a6 00.

HOGS.

The supply of hogs since Monday was greatly in excess of the demand, and lower prices and a dull market is the consequence. The demand is said to have fallen off, as is generally the case at this season of the year. The number sold since Monday was 4,148 head.

PRICES.—The following are the average prices since Monday: Extra, Philadelphia, 9⅛a9¾c; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, 9¼a9½c; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, 8¾a9c; rough to common, 150 to 200, 8¼a8½c; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, 8a9c.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was fair since Monday. Prices for good sheep remain unchanged, but for common to medium, prices have declined fully ¼c. The most of the supply this week is made up of the commoner grades, which do not appear to be wanted at any price. The demand for the better grades is good. There is a full attendance of eastern sheep buyers this week. The number sold since last week is 8,109 head.

Prices—Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, 5 75a6 00; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 5 00a5 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 3 75a4 25, mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 3 00a3 50; foot root and scalawags, by the head, 65ca1 00.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Tuesday, June 14, 1870.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle was again in excess of the demand. The following are the arrivals by car loads, as taken from the books of Mr. McKeown, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway:

ILLINOIS.	Cars.	OHIO.	Cars.
Haas & Kraus	1	J. T. Quay	1
L. & J. Shamburg	5	Emerick & Co	1
Marks & Bro	3	Needy & Bro	2
M. Varner	1	Werner & S	2
INDIANA.		C. Ault	1
R. M. Funk	1	E. M. Snyder	1
F. Brown	2	W. Wernetz	1
Greenwalt & K	3	C. Ault	1
Trauerman & L	3	Prepaid	2
Total number cars			31

In addition to the above we have about 241 head driven in from this and adjoining counties, and 31 car loads, containing 18 head to the car, or 558 head, thus making a total of nearly 800 head on sale to-day. In short the offerings were larger this morning than for many months past. At 11 o'clock there were very few of the pens which were entirely closed out. Although the usual number of buyers were in attendance, they held off for lower figures, which they say must be yielded before long. The prices differed but little as compared with last week—the top of the market did not reach over 9½c. There were very few extra good cattle on the market, and as this is only a small retail market, the demand is pretty much confined to the common grades. It is a good omen for the retail butchers to see country cattle coming in freely, as it will put a stop to the coming of Western cattle by railroad. The western drovers cannot thus compete with our stock raisers and pay the high tariff rates of the railroad companies. The consequence will be that cattle will be much cheaper, and in better condition for butchering purposes.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply of sheep was again greater than the demand. Prices declined ½c from last week, and the market ruled dull. The offerings reached fully to 1,200 or 1,500 head; but the quality may be said to be better than that of last week. The number of lambs was also very large, and embraced some very choice ones. The attendance of buyers was fair, but it was asserted loudly that prices were too high. There were no wholesale or speculative demands, and at eleven o'clock the pens indicated that not one-half the number offered would be sold.

HOGS.

There is no improvement to note in this market, the operations having entirely ceased. A few hogs were retailed during the week, at prices ranging from 8a10c per pound.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Flour dull and unchanged; extra, 5 50a5 75; family, 5 75a6 00, and fancy, 6 25a7 00. Wheat dull at 1 20a1 25 for No's 2 and 1 red winter. The news from other markets had no influence on the market whatever. Corn unchanged; ear, 88a90c; shelled is held at 94c in elevator. Oats in fair demand at 55a61c, the latter rate for choice white. Rye firm at 98ca1 00. Cotton dull and prices entirely nominal. Whisky irregular at 1 02a1 03, the nominal quotations. Tobacco unchanged and firm at full prices. Provisions dull, with no demand and no sales. Mess pork is held at 30 50. Lard at 16¼c. Bulk meats, 12 and 15c for shoulders and sides; bacon, 13a16c and 17¼c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides; sugar cured hams in demand at 21a 21½c and held at 22c. Butter dull at 18a 22c. Eggs 22a23c. Linseed oil steady at 1 10. Lard oil dull at 1 17a1 20 for extra. Groceries firm and in good demand; sugar 10½a12c; coffee 19a23c. Flour firm; choice western, 3 25a6 75. Wheat unsettled at 1 20 for No 1 and 1 16¼ for No 2. Oats, corn and barley unchanged. Rye higher at 89c for No 1. Freights weak at 5½a9½c to Buffalo and Oswego.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, 113 buying. Exchange dull; 1 1-16 discount buying; par selling. Money market easy at 8a10.

New York Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Flour market closed very firm with a fair export demand. Wheat quiet at 1 30 for No 2 Chicago; 1 35 for No 2 Milwaukee; 1 39 for No 1 Milwaukee; 1 45a1 48 for winter red. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats dull at 64a65c for western, and 70a71c for Ohio. Corn dull at 1 00a1 04 for western. Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef steady with a fair inquiry. Bacon nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged. Eggs quiet at 22½a24c.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to The Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Flour active; superfine, 4 76a5 12; extra, 5 00a5 25; spring wheat, extra family, 5 25a6 75. Wheat in less demand; red Indiana, 1 35. Rye, 1 10 for Pennsylvania. Corn dull and unsettled; yellow, 1 02a1 05; mixed western, 98. Oats in fair demand at 64a 65c. Provisions held firmly at yesterday's quotations. Petroleum—small business done; crude, 18½c; refined, 26½c. Whisky firm for western iron and 1 03a1 06 for Pennsylvania wood.

Memphis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—Cotton flat and nominal; no sales; receipts, 323 bales; exports, 160 bales. Flour quiet; fall superfine, 4 75a5 25. Corn meal dull. Corn dull at 1 00a1 10. Oats dull at 95a68c and scarce. Hay dull at 20 00. Bran dull at 19 00. Lard nominal. Pork firm at 30 50 a31 00. Bacon shoulders, 13½c; sides, 15½a18c.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Sale No 1 red winter at 1 30a1 31, No 3 do 1 25. Corn—Sale No 1 at 99c. Oats nominal at 59c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged at 5 20a5 25 for crude per barrel and refined 25c per gal.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton nominal at 20½a21c. Hemp firm at 1 40a1 85 for undressed. Flour firm at 4 25a1 50 for fall superfine; 4 60a4 75 for extra; 4 90a5 60 for double extra and 5 90a6 50 for thrible extra. Wheat—spring strong at 98ca1 00 for No 2; fall better, No 2 1 17a1 20; No 1 do, 1 25; choice, 1 30a1 40. Corn firm; mixed, 80a 90c; yellow, 88a94c. Oats dull and lower at 56½a58c. Rye firm. Whisky firm. Groceries dull and unchanged; Louisiana sugar, 10½a12c; Rio coffee, 19¼a22¼c; molasses, 50a60c. Mess pork quiet at 30 50. Dry salt meat, 12¼a12½c for shoulders; bacon quiet, retailing at 13¼c for shoulders, and 16¼a16¾c for clear rib. Lard nominal at 15¼a16c. Cattle, common and medium grades more plenty and easier; butchers' shipping lots scarce and firm; prices range from 4 to 7¼c. Hogs steady at 7¼a9c.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Exchange unchanged. Flour firm at 4 87¼a6 00 for spring extra. Wheat firm and excited, 2½a4c higher, closing at 1 13½, seller last half June; 1 c7½, seller July; No. 2 this afternoon was unsettled at 1 14½, seller last half; 1 19 seller July. Corn in good demand, and 2a2¾c higher, closing quiet 83¾c for No. 2, but was this afternoon firmer and active at 85c cash and seller June. Oats ½c higher, closing at 49¼a 49¾c for No. 2. Rye firm; No. 2 closed at 84⅞a85. Barley nominal at 54a 56c for No. 3. Highwines firm and steady at 1 01 for iron bound. Provisions active nominal. Hogs active and 28a30c lower; 8 37½a9 05 for common to choice. Cattle quiet at 4 75a9 00 for common cows to extra prime smooth steers. Freights quiet and unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Flour active, and firm; western superfine, 5 00a5 25; extra, 5 50a5 60; family, 6 25a7 00. Wheat firmer; prime to choice red, 1 55a1 65, good to prime, 1 40a1 50; western, 1 35a1 42. Corn active; white, 1 20a1 21; yellow at 1 19a1 11. Mess pork firm at 31 00. Bacon active; rib sides, 17c; clear rib, 17¼c; shoulders, 14c; hams, 22½c. Lard quiet at 16¾a17c. Whisky dull and firm at 1 04.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, O., June 15.—Flour firm. Wheat 3a4c better; No 2 white Wabash, 1 62½; No 1 white Michigan, 1 56; regular do, 1 45; amber Michigan, 1 33½; No 1 red, 1 36; No 2 red, 1 31, market closing weak. Corn 1c better, but closed weak; No 1, 92c; No 2, 89c. Oats shade better; No 1, 58c; No 2, 56c. Freights to Buffalo. 4o4½c; Oswego, 7½c.

MARRIED.

MAGEE—SEE—On Thursday evening, June 9, at the residence of Mr. Albert Clarke, near Oakland, by Rev. Father Burke, EDWARD S. MAGEE, of Pittsburgh, and Miss LIZZIE SEES, of Canton, O.

WILLIAMS—SMITH—On Wednesday evening, May 4, by the Rev. L. M. Gardner, of Liberty St. Station, Mr. EDWARD W. WILLIAMS, of South Pittsburgh, and Miss E. A. SMITH, of Birmingham.

CHESSROWN—PHILLIPS—On Sunday afternoon, June 14, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John Phillips, Carson street, Birmingham, by the Rev. J. H. Egar, Rector of St. Peter's, Mr. A. V. CHESSROWN, M. D., and Miss SADIE J. PHILLIPS, both of Birmingham.

DIED.

POWELL—On Sunday night, June 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock, WESLEY WALTON, twin son of D. L. and Emma M. Powell, aged 4 months and 7 days.

WIGHTMAN—On Saturday evening, June 11, FRANK WIGHTMAN, aged 26 years.

FRAMPTON—On Monday morning, June 13th 1870, at his residence in Beaver county, near Rochester, WILLIAM FRAMPTON, aged 75 years.

ENNIS—On Thursday, June 9, at 6 p. m., at the residence of his mother, 294 Webster avenue, PATRICK HENRY ENNIS, aged 4 years and 7 months.

STEELE—On Thursday morning, June 9th, AMANDA ALGEO, infant daughter of James A. and Abbie Steele.

ULLRICH—On Wednesday, June 8, at 9½ p. m., RINEHA DT ULRICH, in his 36th year.

KENNEDY—On Wednesday, June 8th, ALEXANDER CAMERON, infant son of Matthew and Mary J. Kennedy, aged seven weeks.

DRAVO—On the 8th, at noon, ANTHONY W. DRAVO, age 1 37 years.

McLAUGHLIN—On Saturday evening, at half-past 10 o'clock, STELLA, daughter of John and Bridget McLaughlin, aged 4 years.

HERRON—On Tuesday noon, June 14th, GERALDINE T., infant daughter of Jr. and M. Antonette Herron, aged 6 months and 23 days.

Want of Vitality.

Sometimes there is a lack of vitality in large and apparently well developed frames. Herculean sinews and muscles are not always vindicative of stamina and constitutional vigor in their possessor. Health depends more upon the condition of the stomach, the liver and the bowels, than upon the breadth of the shoulders, or the size of loose levers and pulleys of the system in which strength is supposed to reside. All this grand animal machinery is of itself no protective against sickness and decay. Easy and perfect digestion, regular and healthy secretions, uncontaminated blood, and a regular discharge of the waste matter of the body through the intestines, the kidneys and the pores, are the most potent safeguards against disease, the best guarantees of longevity. *To promote these objects is the right and true purpose* of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The ingredients of which the Great Tonic and Alterative is composed are taken solely from the vegetable kingdom and their medicinal virtues are not counterbalanced by the acid and poisonous elements which exist, more or less, in all the powerful mineral drugs. Sufferers from indigestion, biliousness, intermittent fevers, nervous debility or constipation, not only find immediate relief from the use of this agreeable stimulant and invigorant, but become conscious as time wears on of an increase of constitutional stability and vital force. Labor and exposure no longer produce the same effect on them as heretofore, and they feel as if they had acquired a new hold on life, a new reserve of physical and mental energy. This has been the experience of thousands of both sexes, and every day adds to the mass of confirmatory testimony. At this season of the year, when the temperature and state of the atmosphere, exercises a peculiarly depressing influence over the minds and bodies of invalids, Hostetter's Bitters is the only tonic upon which the debilitated can rely for swift and permanent restoration.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE. No. 84 Market Street.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having been appointed executor of the estate of Samuel McClean, Jr., late of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. R. McCLEAN,
Executor.
je15sw-w

FUN!

The ELEPAANT, an Illustrated Monthly Comic Paper, sent three months on trial, for 15 cents. Address P. DORY, Publisher, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—20 GOOD men wanted to sell the Improved Wheeler & Wilson Lock Stitch Sewing Machine on a sal